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CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1845.

TOHN JOLIFFE. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Office on the East side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets cinciunati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

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Charles, Wise & Co., J. W. Andrews, Esq. J. W. Andrews, Esq. J. Columbus, O. M. L. Sullivant, Esq. J. Columbus, O. David Irwin, Esq. Greenville, O. Rev. T. E. Thomas, Hamilton, O. Miller & McCullough, Cincimati.

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Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of al kinds, done with neatness and despatch.

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W. M. S. SAMPSON, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Earthen, China and Glassware, corner of Hopple's Alley, No. 92 Main street between Lower Market and Third, Cincinnati.

JOHN P. DONOGH SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, And Leather Dealer,

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ROBERT BARTON, DEALER in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; Ho siery; Gloves; Trimmings; Combs; Variety an Vancy Goods; No. 15, East Fourth street, between Mai

CABINET FURNITURE, -- 25 splendid Sc fas, elegant mahogany Wardrobes, Secretarys, cei tre and card Tables, dressing and column Bureaus, mhogany Chairs, dining and breakfast Tables, mahogan and common Bedsteads, together with a general assorment of Goods in our line, for sale at the lowest mark prices.

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jan 28 d&wiy No 34 Columbia st.

PURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,... JOHNS, best Furniture Ware-rooms, on Broad ray, between Second and Lower Market. All kind f Furniture sold on commission, and ordered wor nade on short notice, and as low as can be had in the N. B.—Good workmen wanted. jan 24 d-wly

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Stoves, Grates, Hollow, Ware, &c. Nos. 6 and 7 Columbia street, Between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati. Sign of Buck's Patent Cooking Stove. Buck's Patent Cooking Stove; Victory Premiu ooking Stove; Ten and Seven Plate, Parlor, Canuc toves, &c. Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Wagon Box ndirons, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. jun 25 d&wly.

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If Always on hand a large assortment of Star, Summer and Winter Candles.—Soap of different qualities.
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Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! ON SALE—A choice assortment of Flower and Kitchen Garden Seeds, warrant countd. Also, Garden Implements, Books, etc., by G. H. KNIGHT, N. B. Elberal showance to country dealers.

jon 31 d&w3m

BRADLEY, Proprietor of the Boston House, corner of 6th and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohioners, Merchants, Drovers, and business men gener-visiting the city, will find it to their interest to callinge houses and good stabling. Horses kept by the jan 24 daw-ly

THOMAS B. HARRIS,

HOLESALE and retail DRUGGIST, and dealer in PAINTA; Oats, Varnisties and DYE STUFFS, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore six, Cincinnsti, O. Physicians and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine for themselves. The above articles are of the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates. Cash paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c. et 16 1 yw oct 16 lyw

MILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 East Fourth st. Examination of Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diligence and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise purcha-sed and sold at usual rates of Brokerage. oct 25 wly

MORRELL & CHAPMAN:

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COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market incinnati, Ohio. oct 15 ly

J. O. DOUGLASS. MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS. THE only place in Cincinnati where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired. oct 16 ly

FRANKLIN HOUSE, L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this com-

kept at the Franklin House.

Passengers wishing to go East or Wes!, will find it to heir interest to call at this House.

oct 11 3-dw6m A. L. RCSS & CO.

N. P. IGLEHART, PACKER of Pork and Beef, and Commission Mer chant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, be ween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. -ALSO-

Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Car
Body Line,

James Burton Robertson, in a well written, out highly culogistic memoir of Frederick Imagination, and in inventions in the arts? Von Schlegel, prefixed to this celebrated au-

is of another famous work by the same author, deas, such the shadowy subtilty of his percep. difference, is it not in her favor? ions, that even the German language, copious ost unlooked for, the sublimest vistas of philsophy were opened to her astonishment."

This is a specimen of the extatic style in which the transcendental school in this counry is apt to speak of German philosophy .-I'hat it indicates the absence of a sound, sober udgment, every thinking man at once per-

The Imaginative Faculty among the Engish and Anglo-Americans has, for the most art, directed itself to the creation of works of iction and passion: among the Germans, it has taken possession of the chair of Philosophy, and ssayed to reveal the deep secrets of Psychology. lence, the characteristic of the Metaphysics of the German school, is a want of reality; its hadowy aspect is rather too delicate for the

nind, soul and body: the soul is the centre of

hing, it means that mind, soul and body, each, and all reason. consciousness, and that consciousness is comosed of the whole three. What is soul, disof the body, constituting a part of the conscious-

gree, the intuitive;" "it penetrates into the in- in Tuscaloosa county!

understanding, but often consists in disordered discharged had not been done in Kentucky, but in Ohio, tive slave from Virginia, who had taken refuge charged as crime was within the meaning of and are demanded by the Governor of this State reason, involving also the imagination. Frenzy, discharged him from custody, and dismissed the in Massachusetts, was demanded as a fugitive the clause of the Constitution and the statute whereupon his Kentucky excellency gravely the analogy is throughout fanciful, and is another the end of his little property, and beggared his under the laws of Virginia, belonged to his the phraseology, "treason, felony, or other crimes, whether legislated upon or note No ther illustration of our suggestion, that ima- family. metaphysics.

Such transcendentalists as Mr. Robertson is, value with the atmost dry, for that act prevented his election. And yet, his He was succeeded by Governor Morton, an unis ambiguous or obscure, we must, in the interthe Enquirer-attributes a blindness, or a stu-P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this shall not question this, but the metaphysical mon sense of the people will stamp as utterly onee, our opinions and suggest such considerations.

Also—The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office genius, of which imagination is the ruling ele-absurd and service. ment, could employ itself to better purpose in About a year ago, Richard Eells of Illinois, Governor Seward, of New York, by the Execution of criminals, or romance than philosophy.

ematics, metaphysics, in the higher walks of

Again, the mind, said to be pre-eminent comthor's Philosophy of History, attempts an analy. monly in the man, consists, according to the Ohio, whom the Enquirer would commit to one satisfies, the randosophy of life. State. In the will, the moral faculty—which, of course, uselaims, "how can lattempt the analysis of a poment, perceives truth almost intuitively,—and the Will, the moral faculty—which, of course, uselaims, "how can lattempt the analysis of a poment, perceives truth almost intuitively,—and the Will, the moral faculty—which, of course, pant talk about consequences, which might trial, bore them off by force into Maryland.—

That paper indulges in a great deal of fliptor of the control of the whole moral nature. Now, is it follow from the position we hold. We shall the moral faculty—which, of course, pant talk about consequences, which might follow from the position we hold. We shall the control of extradition. ours forth his thoughts with all the freedom of true, that man enjoys this faculty of intuition, conversation-high, spirited conversation- and the Will, including all the affections, in a there such is the exuberant fulness of his higher degree than woman? If there be any

It would be folly to attempt to deny that nd philosophical as it is, seems at times inade- Frederic Von Schlegel was a strong man-and rate to the expression. Long as Germany had that he has written works characterized by een habituated to the genius of Schlegel, she profound thought. His History of Literature, erself seems to have been startled by the ap- and Philosophy of History, will always be faearance of a work, where the boldest, the vorite works with some scholars; but, as a metakind of speculation-a want of what Dr. Reid

shadowy aspect is rather too delicate for the strong mother-wit of the Anglo-Saxon. Its next all Philosophy is like the epirit that passed before the vision of Eliphar;—it is impossible to discern the form thereof.

Examine, for a moment, the analysis which Mr. Robertson gives of Schlegel's "Philosophy of Life," the work, in which "the sublimest of Life," the work, in which "the sublimest of Life," the work, in which "the sublimest vistas of philosophy are opened" to our astonish ed vision.

4. He is bound to refuse the demand for a person of the Press and of Speech would be fugitives from justice; refused to regard that as a utterly annihilated in the whole Union, as at utterly annihilated in the whole Union, the rule in relation favor of the expediency of

to furnish the Enquirer with such authorities under which he is to act. inguished from mind? Who before ever heard upon this point, as must seem even in its estimation, to have great weight.

J. W. BILLEY,
Ward essence of things, and discerns the manifold of the laws of a particular State, irrespectively of its moral character, or of the fact that by on the ground, if we remember rightly, that he WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES Ward essence of inings, and uncerts ward essence of inings, and initial essence of in several relations and circumstances."

Imagination is "the inventive faculty in art, poetry and even science." No great discovery and even science. "No great discovery and even science." No great discovery and even science." No great discovery and even science." No great discovery and even science. "No great discovery and even science." No great discovery and even science. "No great discovery the poetry and even science." No great discovery and even science." No great discovery the poetry and even science." No great discovery and even science." No great discovery the poetry and even science. "No great discovery the poetry and even science." No great discovery the poetry and even science." No great discovery the poetry and even science. "No great discovery the poetry and even science." No great discovery the poetry and even science. "No great discovery the poetry and even science." No great discovery the foundation that the certificate, and the laws of evening the demand, all in the first three of which are far more reasonable, not a constitutional government. Did the Engainst abuse.

Governor Seward rested his refusal to comply with the reason and spirit of the provision in the Constitution, than the last, and more in accordance the first three of which are far more reasonable.

By classing the first three of which are far more

C. PHILLIPS—from Foundry and Scale indefinite definitions could not be given. Their utter vagueness illustrates what we said of the scription, Petant Balances, Counter Scales, Draggist on the principle of blind, implied subject of the Princ nia, are often just as much the offspring of bodily until brought before Judge Reid, of the Mason pursued, and principles adopted by his prede- out five distinct modes in which this power them is a crime, "except that the Legislature derangement, as idiocy. Monomania is by no County Court, who, on its being admitted in means confined to a derangement of the will or Court, that the acts charged against Mahan, A year or two ago, Latimer, an alleged fugiderangement, as idiocy. Monomania is by no County Court, who, on its being admitted in cessor.

for the special benefit of "the Democracy" in

follow from the position it advocates.

ryland, and most of the slave States, is a fel- following:

justice.

3. He is bound to identify the person claimed; the demand been complied with—and what this requires time and deliberation, and forbids a blind, precipitate compliance with the demand.

4. He is bound to refuse the demand for a person, charged with crime under the laws of another there is now in a section of it. No avowed efficient is now in a section of it. No avowed efficient is now in a section of its whole whele whele whele and the regard the whole understand the right in contrast operating the right in contrast operating the right in contrast whether it had the least bearing upon the question at its we whether it had the least bearing upon the question at its at its at its in at its upon the question at its at its in at its in at its we take that there was none.

The kidnappers were never given up.

The kidn demand is made upon him for a fugitive from have been demanded as fugitives from justice, in asserting the right in contrain a not a technical meaning, to introcupation of the right in contrain a remark, by the way, strongly corroborating vention of law."

This proposition is so obviously reasonable

countrymen.

"To the mind belong the faculties of will and understanding—to the soul, those of reason and imagination."

The will is "the moral faculty"—"the faculty act of Congress; but, in a note, he stated (what the sound in a note, he stated (what the framers in of the Constitution meant, when they provided and independent in the sound in a note, he stated (what the framers in one of the constitution meant, when they provided and independent in the sound in the states.

The will is "the moral faculty"—"the faculty act of Congress; but, in a note, he stated (what the sound in a note, he stated (what the framers in ont what is crime and all in due form. It was his duty to company to the Executive of the Constitution meant, when they principle of the Enquirer be true.

The will is "the moral faculty"—"the faculty is plain—he dare not so the constitution of the constitution meant, when they principle of the Enquirer be true.

The will is "the moral faculty"—"the faculty is plain—he dare not so the constitution meant, when they provided in the faculty is the states.

The will is "the moral faculty"—"the faculty is plain—he dare not so the constitution meant, when they provided in the faculty is the states.

The will be states in the faculty is the states in the constitution meant, when they provided in the faculty is the states.

The states is the characteristic n whose good or evil direction that of all the was the fact,) that Williams had not been in mean an act which was crime according to the other faculties of the mind and soul depends." Tuscaloosa county, or even Alabama. He pro- common law? Or an act, malum in se? Or an behind the documents themselves. But, Gover- a deep interest; where they are effectually pun-The understanding is "the faculty of apprecated, however, to argue that to all intents act, declared to be crime by the laws of all the hension," "the penetrative, or in a higher de- and purposes, Williams had committed the act States, and of civilized nations generally? Or He felt himself to be the chief executive officer and the Common Rights and Interests of all any act, which might be designated as crime, of a sovereign State. He did go behind the doc-

Now, it so happens, that frenzy and monoma- dy of the law. He was chained in a dungcon,

too, implicates the understanding and will, that case. He was, however, immediately arrested from justice by the Executive of the former upon the subject; the question now arises, what replies, "These men have committed no crime! is, the mind, just as deeply, as it does the rea- on a civil suit, the prosecution of which, by son and imagination, that is, the soul. In truth, the aid of perjured witnesses, stripped him in that he had stolen the clothes he wore, which Executive of a State, in the interpretation of not make crime: it only declares it. These are master. Governor Davis refused to comply crime?" gination is the presiding genius of German The Ohio Statesman, which is now clamoring with the demand, on the ground that the act On this point, it would illy become us, to propose on the provided states of the presiding genius of German The Ohio Statesman, which is now clamoring with the demand, on the ground that the act On this point, it would illy become us, to propose on the presiding genius of German The Ohio Statesman, which is now clamoring with the demand, on the ground that the act On this point, it would illy become us, to propose on the presiding genius of German The Ohio Statesman, which is now clamoring with the demand, on the ground that the act On this point, it would illy become us, to propose on the presiding genius of German The Ohio Statesman, which is now clamoring with the demand, on the ground that the act On this point, it would illy become us, to propose on the presiding genius of German The Ohio Statesman, which is now clamoring the original than the original th against Governor Bartley, denounced Governor Such transcendentalists as Mr. Robertson is, Vance with the utmost fury, for that act—and pretext for obtaining possession of Latimer.— ions without much hesitation. Where a law suppressing In the suppression of Internation In the suppression of Internation Internatio imagination," he remarks, "necessarily enters sole fault was, that he carried out the principle questionable democrat, who, another requisition pretation of it, be guided to a great extent by pidity to his Excellency, the Governor of Keninto the composition of a great metaphysical for which the Cincinnati Enquirer now stren-

Agent for the O'Connor Putent Portable Car
Body Line,

"The author (Schlegel) lays it down as a
general principle, subject, however, to many
modifications and exceptions, that in man,
mind or thought predominates,—in woman,
For the transportation of Freight via. Pittachynthe,
the clienge was defined by the Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Morth of the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Morth of the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missouri; Eels kept ont of
the Democratic Governor of Missour

Suppose it were an admitted Principle, that torney of Hamilton county, was greatly permisdemeanor." the Governor of a State, without examination plexed. The Attorney-General of the State

secure the surrender of fugitives from justice ment of any Principle or Policy, tending to of 1820, to which we referred the other day, Family, prevent ill blood, and elevate the mowas for it. was for it.

What sort of a definition is this, to be laid lown as the ground-work of a system of philosophy? Is it intelligible? If it mean any only and all reason.

was for it.

Mr. Huntington replied to some remarks made that State, from delivering up a person charged with kidnapping under the laws of Ohio, if "in and independent, and in forming a Union, concept the opinion of a judge of a Circuit Court," he and all reason.

was for it.

Mr. Huntington replied to some remarks made that State, from delivering up a person charged with kidnapping under the laws of Ohio, if "in and independent, and in forming a Union, concept the opinion of a judge of a Circuit Court," he and all reason.

which absolutely prohibited the Governor of a State, when a requisithat State, from delivering up a person charged with kidnapping under the laws of Ohio, if "in and independent, and in forming a Union, concept the opinion of a judge of a Circuit Court," he was the owner of the negroes he was charged with kidnapping under the father.

Any other supposition would be against all law and all reason. ind, soul and body: the soul is the centre of on the strict sense of the term—that is, of persuch a consummation.

What sort of a definition is this, to be laid sons who had committed offences under the State, when a requisisophy? Is it intelligible? If it mean any Any other supposition would be against all law bound, to determine whether the offence charg. the opinion of a judge of a Circuit Court," he

that it never would have been contested, had Enquirer-a case with the details of which the In September, 1835, R. G. Williams, of New-not a different construction been found expedition been found expedition been found expedition been found expedition at the sustain certain, peculiar interests. Both than we are—we mean that of Thomas W. it with power to act upon their peculiar local test are very are very mean that of Thomas W. According to the above-mentioned analysis, Alabama, for publishing a paper consciousness—that of body,—to angelic being two forms—mind and body—their body being "an ethereal body of light." All this is pure "an etherea trymen into the deepest physical and moral may be sufficient for the purposes of a Prose-authorities of Rhode Island, on the charge of seems clear, that it was designed to apply But, his definitions of mind and soul are no degradation, and they are every moment sink-cuting Attorney in Hamilton county, whose treason. Governor Hubbard refused to deliver list. To offences which are regarded as crimes But, his definitions of mind and soul are no degradation, and they are every moment sinkless arbitrary and functiful, and yet, we doubt not, were among the wonders that startled his countrymen.

State. In the performance of this duty, he question is indictment, there, the extriction of will startled his are regarded as crimes which are regarded as crimes which

genius, few will be disposed to question." We uously contends—a principle which the com-

was indicted under the laws of Missouri, for aidtive of Virginia, for three persons, charged charged with criminal offences, is a matter, not would provide for precisely such eases as the One more example of what some may be ing slaves to escape from that State. It was with having feloniously stolen a negro in the of inter-national law, but of inter-national comitempted to think the puerilities produced by not pretended that the acts charged, were real-this usurped control of the Imagination, and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but, by a fraudulent in-but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but, by a fraudulent in-but of the Imagination and ly done in Missouri—but dictment, it was resolved to obtain possession al message to the Legislature, the following au- has been sustained by the almost uniform prac-"The author (Schlegel) lays it down as a of his person. He was demanded in due form tumn, he stated the grounds on which this detice of the United States, and, we believe, is at

win, was a Whig Governor.

We mention these facts, not invidiously, but case did not fall within the provision of the or the special benefit of "the Democracy" in Constitution of the United States."

Constitution of the United States. Some eight years ago, Nathan S. Bemis, and every person within her limits—for the purpose merely of benefiting the peculiar institutions Again, the minu, said to be pre-eminent control of the mon, consists, according to the monly in the man, consists, according to the monly in the man, consists, according to the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the Philosophy of Life. "But," he and the precise truth almost intuitively,—and there for vears and without even the form of a sovereign State.

Again, the minu, said to be pre-eminent control of the monn, consists, according to the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the most disgraceful, preposterous, and dangerous Principles, which can gover the Executive of the most disgraceful, preposterous, and desired to gen and hersix children, who had been living to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly might be retained to society at large, very properly

> have a word to say on this point, at the proper time.
>
> But look at the consequences which would be look at the consequence which we was a look at the consequence which was a look at the consequence which we was a look at the consequence which we was a look at the consequence which we was a loo quite so well informed as the Prosecuting At-

The provision in the present constitution, as or inquiry, without deliberation of reason, thought him bound to give them; up but in Judgo Story remarks, is substantially the same. profound thought. His History of Literature, and Philosophy of History, will always be favorite works with some scholars; but, as a metaphysician, he evinces the usual want of his countrymen, who have attempted the same who ha lives or liberties of its citizens? To write, The House of Delegates acted upon the subspeak, or print against slavery in Virginia, Maject, and passed, among other resolutions, the Upon the third reading of the Constitution, the Fugitives from Justice -- Duty of the ony. The fact that three cases have occurred ... Resolved, That a citizen of Maryland, exer- words "high misdemeanor," says Mr. Madison, States-Discretionary Power.

We proceed with an enumeration of some of the ways in which the Governor of a State may ly, have been charged as crimes committed.

"Resolved, That a citizen of Maryland, exerting and recovering his cising the right of arresting and recovering his tugitive slave from another State, is not ameticated in order to cover all proper cases, it have been charged as crimes committed as a committed proper cases. the ways in which the Governor of a State may ly, have been charged as crimes committed prohibiting or restraining his constitutional being doubtful whether high misdemeanor exercise a limited discretionary power, when a under the laws of slave States, and the actors right, or liable to be demanded as a fugitive had not a technical meaning, too limited,"—

this statute, for it was, manifestly, designed to would perish rather than permit the establish- The reader will recollect the law of Kentucky, Crime, give Security to the great American

Common defence and general welfare.

The federal Constitution was not framed for the sake of advancing the peculiar local interpretable of the peculiar local interpretable of the peculiar lo

[WHOLE NO. 441.

-whereupon his Kentucky excellency gravely suppressing. In the supposed case, therefore,

Of course, no such confusion, as he imagines, could follow the practical operation of our rule of construction-for the simple reason that it

pant talk about consequences, which might trial, nore them on by lotes into many land.

follow from the position we hold. We shall have a word to say on this point, at the proper time to by the Governor of that

er to admit Texas as a State, and that the clause in the Constitution was entirely comprehensive. He thought Congress could admit foreign or domestic States. Mr. Merrick seemed to have no fears of a large foreign territory, and quoted with approbation whatever looked and quoted with approbation whatever looked to its advantage, as for example the sentiment of Gouveneur Morris, that all North America would finally be admitfed into the Union. Mr. M., in the course of his speech, read from Luther Martin, to show that he meant that Congress should have power to admit foreign States

into the Union.
Mr. Choate here interrupted Mr. Merrick. Upon this question he said all were students.— The paper of Luther Martin that had just been read he had read twenty times with the groatest pleasure, and he called upon the Senator to state whether it had the least bearing upon the ques

that annexation was popular, and therefore he

Any other supposition would be against all law bound, to determine whether the office can be disacrime, within the meaning of the clause was the owner of the negroes he was charged required to establish a Government for the disacrime, within the meaning of the clause was the owner of the negroes he was charged with carrying off.

We are again highly gratified in being able of the constitution, and the statute of Congress, with carrying off.

But, we have reserved for the last, a case under which he is to act.

The federal Constitution was not framed for the last, a case which must possess peculiar interest to the according bound, to determine whether the office can be in a crime, within the meaning of the clause was the owner of the negroes he was charged with carrying off.

The federal Constitution was not framed for the last, a case which must possess peculiar interest to the devening the according lead into the point of the negroes he was charged with carrying off.

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The federal Constitution was not framed for the last, a case with carrying off. much fatigued to go on. Such acts of discourtesy are very unusual in the Senate, and prom

General was changed to Detroit. On motion of C. J. Ingersoll, outfits, amounting to \$72,000, were voted for various new ministers—and an amendment was passed for a full outfit for a minister to China.

Much to the surprise of his friends, doubtless. Mr. Merrick made a speech in the Senate, on the 21st, in favor of annexation by joint resince, will not be far from the mark.

Monday, March 3, 1845.

An Important Principle. Liberty men, until the decision of the States for legislation to make it effectual.

Thus, the three clauses which constitute the second section of the fourth article of the Conand the recaption of fugitives from service, they regarded as clauses of compact, treaty-stipula-

ment of that right.

Judge Read, of the Supreme Court, in his favor of freedom. late decision in the case of Hoppess, stated still more distinctly the Principle, which govin the Prigg case. He said-

"When the Constitution of the United States imposes a duty or secures a right, Congress is empowered to enact such laws as are necessary

Now, we wish our readers to keep this Prinfollowing inferences be not unavoidable. The first two are already admitted. The rest of the Constitution?

must be admitted, or the Principle be held un-1. "Congress is empowered" to enforce the de-

livery of fugitives from justice. of recapturing fugitives from service.

reduced to slavery-for no one pretends, that particular State, could not be crime according of the sixty or seventy thousand children born to what may be called, the Common Law of the every year of slave-parents, a single one is ever Union.

in a word, it would in the mere recognition of a right, without of the Constitution, the means to enforce it, is delusive."—U. S. an enormous curse.

imposes a duty, of secures a right, Congress is empowered to enact such laws as are necessa-

RY TO ENFORCE THE ONE, AND SECURE THE OTHER."

— Judge Read. The Writ of Error. The Supreme Court have granted the writ of a person charged with aiding a slave to escape from bondage? Common sense shall an

question whether the Constitution and Laws of the United States have been violated by the ac-

General Assembly. The Senate bill to provide for a cash valuation of property in this State, was postponed sed to the principles of natural justice and right, last Tuesday, till the second Monday in Nov.

next, by a vote of 17 to 15. The evening of the same day, the bill re ported by Mr. Payne to repeal the Black Laws, we ask common sense—can it be a crime peacewas indefinitely postponed, after an animated debate, by a vote of 30 to 27.

The same day, the bill for the erection new State House was passed in the House. Senate, Feb. 25 .- The bill to authorize the erection of a house, or houses of correction in

Cincinnati, was laid on the table. The bill to regulate judicial courts, and the practice therein, occasioned some debate. Mr. Bartley opposed it, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of some of its provisionsparticularly that prohibiting all appeals to the

Senate, Feb. 26 .- The bill to authorize the city of Cincinnati to establish a house of correction, was passed. Some other bills of not much interest, were acted upon.

was indefinitely postponed.

transportation of convicts, the employment of turnpike company bills were passed. House haid on the table a motion to adjourn on

the 11th of March. The bill to amend the several acts incorpor ting the city of Cincinnati, was taken up, the ndments were agreed to-and, after a warm debate, was ordered to be engrossed-yeas 33, nays 16. Among other things, it confers upon the Council power, not to license, but to suppress bowling and ten pin alleys.

The National Intelligencer says the Texas debate in the Senate has been conducted on both sides with great ability. Mr. Dayton was to speak last Monday. The question could not have been taken last Wednesday, without an abrupt and rude closure of the debate; for very many of the Senators were waiting for an opportunity to express their views.

Lake Disasters,

The Buffalo Advertiser gives a list of vesse injured or destroyed during the last season on the lakes. The whole number, wrecked or injured, was 39, of which 6 were totally lost .-Amount of tonnage destroyed, 2,200-pecuniary loss, \$141,000. Lives lost 51. The number vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "two of new vessels built last season on the lakes, clauses in the Constitution upon the subject of was just the number destroyed or injured—39. criminals which stand in juxta position with Missouri, making the whole number 96.

No. 2. The rule of the Constitution. preme Court in the case of Prigg, were in the the Enquirer, if adopted generally, would renhabit of adopting the principle of strict con- der the constitutional provision in relation to struction, in interpreting the constitution. - fugitive criminals, liable to great abuse. That Where no power was directly conferred upon rule would regard as crime whatever act might Congress, to carry out any provision, and where be designated as such by the laws of each par no power was plainly implied, they looked to ticular State. Let us see how it would work.

Dr. Snodgrass, the editor of the Baltimor Saturday Visiter, is in the habit of inserting articles in his paper condemning slavery and stitution of the United States, securing to the advocating emancipation. Every moment he citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, providing for the surrender of fugitives from justice, matter, which is a penitentiary offence. Sup-

But, it seems that their construction is pronounced erroneous. The highest judicial trithe Constitution of the United States so regards

The rest of Congress of 17 bunal of the country has decided, that "the it: Maryland makes it a crime, when exercised mere recognition of a right without the means on a certain subject. Shall he be given up? mere recognition of a right without the means to enforce it is delusive." It held, in a particular Yes! would be the reply of the editor of the case, that a certain right having been secured Enquirer, if consistent—but, he would not be made, shall be the Chief Executive of a State; in general terms to the slaveholder, Congress, consistent; even to his lips would spring a in the former, that the tribunal to deter although no power was directly conferred upon malison against the Governor who should de the claim, shall be "any Judge of the Circuit

Take another case. A State creates a religi ous establishment, and makes non-conformity a crime. A citizen of Ohio having occasion to visit there in the ordinary course of his busi-ness, has a conscience too stern to conform, according to law. He is indicted for crime. flees ciple distinctly in view, and say, whether the man infatuated enough to believe that such a State Executives are not bound to surrender up case was in the contemplation of the framers

Try another case. Some men can never appreciate a principle, till Self-Interest open their eyes. Suppose there were a law in Rhode Is-2. "Congress is empowered" to secure the right of recapturing fugitives from service.

3. "Congress is empowered" to secure to the ditizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Why citizens of each State the privileges and immu- is obliged to take refuge from its penalties in

4. "Congress is empowered" to legislate so to do-but we do know, that were he to follow that no person in any of the States "shall be out the construction he now gives that clause, deprived of life, liberty, or property, without he would be laughed to scorn by all sensible due process of law," This is a sacred right men, and damned by his own party. And secured by the Constitution-and by the re- why? The common sense of every man would peated decisions of our highest Courts, slaves are always regarded by the Constitution as persons. Congress is therefore empowered to pro- peaceful measures for the redress of grievances, wide by law that no person shall be henceforth in whatever light regarded by the laws of a

deprived of its liberty by due process of law. The operation of the Enquirer's rule of con These are some of the consequences which struction in such cases, would be an intolerable must follow from the principle declared by the grievance; it would involve all the States in Supreme Court of the United States, and by one the support of the wrong laws of each State; it of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio. | would tend to break down every safeguard which To make the matter plain, we place the de- the Constitution of the United States has thrown clarations of the two Gorge in juxtaposition, around personal rights; it would give rise to and ask our readers to think them out in their the most hostile leelings between the States in a word, it would make an important clause

> We need hardly say, that the rule of ec struction we suggest, while it would secure every end aimed at by Justice, would prevent

> these evil consequences. But, it may be asked admit that this is the true rule, how would you apply it in the cas

W. Dorr. The Governor and Attorney General swer.

have been died in behalf of the State to appear on the first Menday of December next to hear the question argued.

The effect of this will be merely to try the

against right." "Slavery," says Judge Read, in the case of Hoppess, "is wrong inflicted by force, and supported alone by the municipal power of the State or territory where it exists. It is oppo-

and is the mere creature of positive law." These learned judges express the comm opinion of all high judicial authorities. . Now,

opinion of all high judicial authorities. Now, we ask common sense—can it be a crime peacefully to help a fellow being to escape from this "wrong," this "oppression," this "power against to the subject of fugitives from twrong," this "wrong inflicted by "west" fusition. A word now as to the Cincinnati Engint"—from this "wrong inflicted by "west" from a condition which is "opposed to me principles of natural justice and right," to a condition in which principles shall have In our humble way, some time since, we wrote their perfect similment? Not till Human Law an article to shew cause why Governor Bartley Divinity, can it make the act of peacefully justice. We did not enter into his defence, or Supreme Court. The bill was at length passed from wrong, from oppression, from power against duties of the Governor of a State, when a deright, a crime. It may, in certain certain cir- mand was made upon him in such a case. The sulting influences, unfavorable to the cause length, attempted to expose the fallacies of cer-Senate, Feb. 27 .- A bill to amend the act pro- of Truth and Freedom-but, in itself, it cannot tain propositions which he groundlessly attrividing for the election of justices of the peace, be a erime. This is the judgment of the comamong other things, directing their election to mon heart, the common sense of mankind. The dence, set forthlhis own opinions as to the dutie take place at the time of the annual election, man who can imagine any crime in it, must be of Governors under the Statute of 1793.

Thus far, we have reasoned on the as- canvassed. sumption, that Congress has power to impose It is now too late for him to throw on the Executive of the States, the duty of upon his dignity, as a Prosecuting Attorney, surrendering fugitives from justice. Our next, and be silent; or to attempt, by still-born and closing paper will be an inquiry into the witticisms, to dispose of our arguments. Sengrounds of this assumption.

Thus far, we have conceded that the Execus such conduct to the right cause tive of a State, when a case of demand, fairly ness of inability to maintain a posit from justice, is presented to him, is bound to act ponent, being only one of the People, could easily by the statute of Congress. We now deny that be confounded by legal sophisms. by the statute of Congress. We now deny that he is under any such obligation. Had the clause been treated as one of compact between the States, and had the Legislatures of the several States directed their Governors respectively to act in the matter, there could have been no doubt as to their duty. But, Congress cannot confer judicial or executive powers on State magistrates or officers, and bind them to exer-

"There are," says Justice Story, in the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg lication.

Fugitives from Justice -- Rules of Con- each other, and have been thought mutually to illustrate each other. They are both contained in the second section of the fourth article, and are in the following words.

"'A person charged in any State with elony, or other crime, who shall flee fi telony, or other crime, who shall flee from jus-lice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State. rom which he fled, be delivered up to be re-noved to the State having jurisdiction of the

rime.
"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on service or labor, but shall be delivered up or claim of the party to whom such service or la bor may be due."

The latter clause provides that the claim for the fugitive shall be made by the party to whom pose him indicted. He flees to Ohio. The Gov- his service or labor may be due, but is silent as ernor of Maryland issues "Letters Rogatory," to the tribunal, before which the claim is to be tions between the States, to be carried out in demanding him from the Executive of this adjudicated. The former directs that the de State. Shall he be surrendered? Ohio recog- mand for the fugitive shall be made by the Executive of a State, but is silent as to the authori-

The act of Congress of 1793, supplies these it to act, was bound to legislate for the enforce- liver up as a criminal, a man charged with or District Courts of the United States, resinothing but using the Liberty of the Press in ding or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, where such seizure or arrest shall be made."

Where the proper authority has decided any question, it is needless to argue,—a reference to the decision is all that is necessary. But, the Supreme Court, in deciding that State magiscording to law. He is indicted for crime, flees trates are not bound to act under that portion to his own State, and is followed by a requisition in due form for his delivery. Is there a from services or labor, has virtually decided that fugitives from justice, as directed in another part of the same act.

The language of the Court on this subject (see Peters' Reports, vol. xvi., p. 622,) is as fol-

land, forbidding all associations of the people to "We hold the act," (of 1793,) "to be clearly citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Why not? This is a right secured, in precisely the same form in which the rights in relation to fugitive slaves and fugitive criminals are secured.

4. "Congress is empowered" to legislate so to do—but we do know, that were he to follow is supported in the grounds already stated. As to the authornity so conferred upon State magistrates, while a difference of opinion has existed, and may still exist on the same, in different sections, whether State magistrates are bound to act tution. We do not know what Governor Brough's sternness of integrity might lead him that authority, unless prohibited by State legislation."

This is decisive. The Court recognizes th power of a State Legislature to prohibit its magistrates from acting under this law; but it ould not recognize this power, were the act of Congress binding on State magistrates; therefore, it is optional with these magistrates

whether they act or not. Nothing can be clearer. That this was in ruth the decision of the Court is the understanding of Chief Justice Taney. Concurring in the final opinion to which the Court had arrived in relation to the law of Pennsylvania, he expressed his dissent from some of the princioles stated by the Court-one of which was that the States were excluded from all power to legislate for the protection of the claim of the slaveholder to a fugitive slave.

"Indeed," he says, "if the State authorities are absolved from all obligation to protect the right, and may stand by and see it molested without an effort to defend it, the act of Conof the Constitution, intended to be a blessing, without an effort to defend it, the act of Congress of 1793 scarcely deserves the name of a remedy. The State officers mentioned in the law are not bound to execute the duties imposed upon them by Congress, unless they choose to do so; or are required to do so by the law of the State; and the State Legislature has the power, if it thinks proper, to prohibit them."

Now, if Congress cannot bind State officers to vice, neither can it bind State officers to deliver up fugitives from justice. The clauses of the Constitution in relation to these matters, are strictly analogous; the two portions of the act in relation to them are strictly analagous; and the reason which prevents the act from having an obligatory force upon State officers in one

case, is just as applicable in the other. Hence, it is optional whether the Govern of a State shall act or not in relation to fugitives from justice. He is not bound to execute the duties imposed upon him by Congress, un less he chooses to do so, or is required to do s by a law of the State; and the State Legislature has the power, if it thinks proper, to pro hibit him.

can make Light, Darkness, and Darkness, Light ought not to be condemned with so much haste -Right, Wrong, and Wrong, Right-not until and violence, by the Louisville Journal, for reit can dethrone God, and invest man with his fusing to deliver up an alleged fugitive from cumstances, be foolish; or be accompanied by learned lawyer of the Enquirer chose to con-

in the predicament of the learned Divine, re- This we considered equivalent to a challenge ferred to by Judge Read, in his late decision. to discuss the whole subject. As we never "I have known," said the Judge, "but one deliberate effort on the part of a minister of the Gospel to reconcile slavery with Bible principles, and so far from regarding that as authority, I can only view it as evidencing a sort of moral insanity, a breaking up as it were, of the faculties to perceive or distinguish truth."

The discussion, we accepted it. Our first article was devoted to an exposure of the misrepresentations of our professional neighbor. In the six articles which followed, and the last of which we give to-day, the whole subject, on which he so boldly challenged debate, has been

sible men will have the sagacity to attribut coming within the clause in relation to fugitives great boldness, under the impression that his op

Mexico. The New Orleans papers have Vera Cruz dates up to the 3rd inst.

Santa Anna has sent in another letter to the Congress, beseeching mercy in the most abject terms. That body was disposed to grant it, but it feared the people, who were extremely exasperated against the dictator.

A translation of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," by Janaquin Navarro, is in process of pub-

Two new counties have been organized in

upon it.

A few week since, we received complaints from no less than eight Post Offices, on the National Road, and its dependencies, within the range of 60 miles, complaining of the non-reception of our paper. It was about that time, ception of our paper. It was about that time, it is but one day later (as it usually is) it must that the package of papers, "plainly addressed lie here a week. Subscribers supposing that Xenia," but not belonging there, was received at that Post Office. That address was never made in our office. A statement of all these lisher. irregularies, including those mentioned by the Post Master at Xenia, we made out in detail, and showed it to the Special Mail Agent, who not only was satisfied that the cause was delinquency in the Post Office, but soon determined at what locality the delinquency existed. It was our intention at first to publish the state-ment, but being assured by the gentleman, in whose tag and fidelity we have great confidence, that the irregularities should be correct ed, we thought it best to withhold it.

As to the different times at which package for the same place are received, it is sufficient to say, that our entire issue of 6000 papers i put into the Cincinnati Post Office between the hours of four o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, noon. Sometimes all are deposited there be fore 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

These are facts, known to us, and to the Res

Master at Cincinnati.
Once lodged in the Post Office, our respons bility ceases. If they do not reach their places of destination in season-or should travel ec-

against them. Our dealings with them are extensive, and with rare exceptions, we find them unctual, cautious and obliging. When gross irregularities do occur, we speak plainly, because it is proper that the evil should be ex posed, so that the whole Department may not be made to suffer on account of one or two

> For the Morning Herald POST OFFICE, XENIA, O. February 24, 1845.

Dr. Bailey-Sir: As you have indulged very freely for some time past, in censuring the de-linquencies of the Post Office Department, may I not hope that you will indulge one of its hum-ble agents with the privilege of complaining a little of the numerous delinquencies in the printing office department? I ask this privilege with the greater confidence, because, while the with the greater confidence, because, while the whole "Press gang" of the country is railing against the Post Office Department, scarcely a are in danger of the Lion.

A LIBERTY MAN. against the Post Office Department, scarcely a voice is heard in its defence; and this, perhaps, because editors are not aware of the errors that occur in their own packing rooms, nor, consequently, of the injustice they do to Post Masters in throwing the blame of all failures upon them. A few plain facts will show how greatly they err, and enable them to prevent many of the failures and delays of which they complain

Of the Cincinnati Herald of the 5th inst., of the Cinciansis Hereis of the 5th inst., a package of 30 copies arrived at this office on the day of its date. This package was plainly addressed "Xenia, O.," but the papers belonged elsewhere. They were returned to you the next day, and, if forwarded immediately, would reach their destination two days after they were due. The Herald of the same date, addressed to your subscribers at this office, in three packages.

age arrived on the 1st, the others on the 4th of February. How and where were they separa ted? If we suppose one was sent (like your package of the 5th to this office) one day's journey in a wrong direction, and returned to you, it might reach here about the lst, the others could afford to travel two days in a wrong direction and reach this office on the 4th. can account for the separation and delay in n

can account for the separation and delay in no other way, unless I suppose that one of the packages lay ten and the other five days, either in the printing office or in some Post Office, neither of which is at all probable.

Your paper of the 22d January, which reached this office by way of Springfield, got there, doubtless, through oversight of some Post Master or stage driver. Drivers do, sometimes, carry hags of mail past offices where they should

ter or stage driver. Drivers do, sometimes, carry bags of mail past offices where they should leave them; and Post Masters, no doubt, sometimes send-packages in a wrong direction.

Occasionally a single copy of the Herald has been missed. I have had sufficient experience in a printing office to know that such errors may readily occur, through oversight of the endorsing Clerk, especially where the same name occurs three four, and even five times, as it occurs three, four, and even five times, as i does in your list for this office. But yours is not the only printing office in which errors oc

istence, seat several packages to this office which did not belong to it.

The Zanesville Aurora, which has not a subscriber at this office, on one occasion, sent a package of nine papers. None of the persons to whom they were addressed reside in this vicinity.

cinity.
The National Intelligencer sent a package t

The National Intelligencer sent a package to this office, corresponding in number with the package due, but directed to persons unknown in this neighborhood. Other cases of the same kind might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to keep you company.

The errors mentioned, and which are chargable to the Printing office, include nearly 200 papers, affording occasion for as many letters of complaint from subscribers. Consider that the same have been discovered at one of the 13 Gol Post Offices in the United States, and you can judge whether publishers or Post Masters have most ground of complaint. And these are but a small parties of the errors that occur. There is another class of errors that occur imost daily. They are occasioned by abbreviamost daily. They are occasioned by abbrevia-ting the names of places on the envelope. Take, as instances, Geau. and Guern. for Geauga and Guernsey. Try your hand on these abbreviations, Doctor, omitting the periods, (as is usually done,) add to them Greene, and see whether your compositor can discover any dif-ference in them. It has been a very common thing for packages addressed to offices in Gewhether your compositor can discover any an-ference in them. It has been a very common thing for packages addressed to offices in Ge-auga and Guernsey counties to come to this of-fice, though on their was they had to pass through Guernsey.

Another source of innumerable errors is the

No less than twenty-one States and territories have honored the father of his country, each by giving his name to a county. The name of is given to eleven counties, and those ison, Monroe, Harrison and Fayette to not how many.

of Madison, Monroe, Harrison and Fayette to I know not how many.

Of names synonymous we have burgs, boroughs and villes without number. Greene has burg appended six times, borough seven, and ville seventeen times. Wayne has, perhaps, as many appendages, and these are often confounded. I frequently find packages on their way westward directed to "Waynesburgh, Greene County, O." They may have passed through Waynesburgh, Greene Co., Pa., or Stark Co., O., where most likely they belonged, yet Post Masters, observing the direction, would send them on to this county, where there is no such office as Waynesburgh.

Allow me to mention one other source

any net, which might be designated as crime, or see

The Post Office.

We cheerfully insert below a communication from the Post Master at Xenia. Much in his communication is worthy of attention, but we must relieve our mailing office of the responsibility of the irregularities he attempts to fasten

fice with great regularity, on Thursday evening. On Friday morning one mail leaves Xenia for Wilmington, one for Washington, and one for Springfield. If the Advocate for the offices on these router reaches Xenia on Thurs Washington, and

now offices they will save themselves the anneyance of many complaints, and the Post Office from muchunm erited censure.

As your motto is, "Hear both sides," I cannot doubt but you will give this a place in your columns, and thereby oblige your brethren of the press, your and their patrons, and Your humble servant, the

POST MASTER

Slavery Expesed.

For the Morning Herald.

Why is slavery so great an evil as represented by moralists and Liberty men? Because it is contrary to the Word of God, and repugnant to the first principles of Humanity, Justice, and Equity. It sunders the closest ties that and Equity. exist among mankind—ties established immediately by God himself—husband and wife. A man small leave his lather and matter, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one fiesh. Here the will of the master is pre-eminent to the command of Heaven. It breaks asunder that sacred bond, when profit

r pecuniary circumstances require it.

Again—Parents train up your children i centrically—or fail altogether—or the packages have their wrappers torn off, and new directions written upon them—we cannot help it.

But, we are under too many obligations to Post Masters, to bring any general charge to many descriptions and torment worse than death. It descripts these Constructions are constructed by the construction and torment worse than death. It descripts these Constructions are constructed by the construction and torment worse than death. tion and torment worse than death. It de-prives Government of her citizens; two mill-ions and a half of natural born citizens by birth yet doomed to slavery for the mere crime of having a colored skin. It is the worst mo-ral and political evil that exists in our coun-try. It demoralizes our citizens, cripples com-merce, impoverishes our soil, and unnerves the hand of industry by compelling the poor to work for the benefit of the rich. It deprives him of education and knowledge and the Di-vine revelation, so important to salvation; and vine revelation, so important to salvation; and in short, the will of the master determines the happiness of the slave here and hereafter, in so far as power is concerned. Why ought such a system of wholesale robbery to be tolerated on one fifth of our population, simply for the bene fit of the two hundred and fifty thousand slave holders of the South, that they may live in op shape our Government, and mould our institu-tions, that they may lend their aid in the sup-port of that wicked system and beloved ido

General Assembly .-- Debate on the

Black Law.

The following report of the debate on Paine bill to repeal the Black Laws, we copy from the Ohio Statesman. The Senate bill for the repeal of the law relating to testimony is still on the table of the House.

Ine House went into committee of the whole on the bill to repeal certain laws and parts of laws therein named, said bill being for the repeal of black laws—Mr. Reemelin in the chair.

to your subscribers at this office, in three package gas as usual, arrived on the 19th, just two weeks behind their time. These must have been sent to a greater distance in a wrong direction than the package erroneously sent here. Or, it may be, they were not returned immediately to you, by the Post Master who received them; or, if so returned, they were not immediately for-warded by you to this office. professors of religion who will unhesitatingly meet at the sacred table of communion, and partake of the holy emblems of our Saviour's sufferings and atonement, with a poor, despised and detested race whom they would not accred-

it in a court of Instice. It was miserable and palpable inconsistency.

Mr. McKinney moved to amend the motion by adding, that a provision be inserted referring the repeal of those laws to the people for their

decision.

Mr. M. spoke in favor of this s with great warmth and carnestness.

Mr. Higgins was in favor of the motion strike out. a niggar, and he did not desire to be amalgama ted with them. He considered himself superior to the race, but had no objection to those who preferred it, associating with the blacks. A division of the question was demanded and the same turning first on striking out, wa

and the same turning first on striking out, was carried.

The committee then rose and reported.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. Harvey said he was in favor of the original bill, not from any regard he had for the abolition party, for he thought that they had forfeited the respect and confidence of the community. It was a misguided political party. munity. It was a misguided political party, that had sacrificed its principles at the shrine of a southern demagogue, and assisted in the extension of the slave power to the South.—Mr. H. continued his remarks upon the general

merits of the bill.

Mr. Gunckel moved the indefinite postpon Mr. Gunckel moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and pending amendments.

The motion was opposed by Mcssrs. Bennett and Dobbins, both disclaiming all connexion with the Liberty party, which they did not consider entitled to respect.

Mr. Flinn said, he was sick of this mock participated to the said of the said of the said.

triotism that would perambulate the country, declaiming against the injustice of the State to the oppressed negro, while it was using its best endeavors to reduce honest white citizens to a state of irredeemable vassalage. Gentleme from the Western Reserve had not such a hor rom the western keeseve had not such a nor-ror of Kentucky slavery, when their abolition puritans in the last Presidential contest, re-ceived with open arms the slaveholder and blackleg of Kentucky. Then they wound the slavery idol in the fraternal embraces of polit-ical brotherhood, and they now start back in

Mr. Paine was of opinion that the reason why Mr. Paine was of opinion that the reason why the gentleman from Hamilton (Mr. Flinn) so strongly opposed the bill, was that he thought it bore the color of a corporation, which that gentleman usually denominated black, and he knew not until now that it had ever been disputed that the gentleman from Brown (Mr. Higgins) was better than the negro—but from the apparent triumph with which that gentleman announced the discovery of this fact, he was led to believe that it might have been doubted. Some of the doctrines here advocated were heathenish enough for wild and un-

tamed Arabs.

Mr. Higgins replied, that he considered his morality better than that of the abolitionists

morality better than that of the abolitionists who recommended slaves to murder their masters and steal horses, in order to effect their escape from lawful servitude.

Mr. Tallman spoke at considerable length and with great warmth, in favor of the rights of colored persons, which had been matched from them by the strong arm of legislation, and was followed by

Mr. Cowen, who took the same view of the question, and supported it with great strength and ability; and was replied to by Mr. Flinn.

Sundry and divers abolition lectures were delivered during the evening, which the reporter did not think would be interesting to the

Tuesday, March 4, 1845.

Congress, Feb. 24. Senate.—Mr. Evans reported the bill from the House for the support of the West Point Academy, and the bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 10. Two amendments were agreed to-one in relation to the selection of Cadets, an one providing for the Board of Visiters.

A Joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Ma

ry W. Thompson, widow of the late Col. A. R. Thompson, of the Army, after long debate, was Several Executive communications were re ceived in relation to public contracts in the Post Office Department/

Texas Denate -The orders of the day TEXAS DEBATE—The orders of the day were called at an early hour, and the right to the floor belonged to Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, who addressed the Committee in a very able and comprehensive speech against the resolutions of the House. He discussed the question tions of the House. He discussed the question fully, and adverted to all the arguments that had been adduced in favor of annexation.

When Mr. Dayton had concluded, a conversation arose between Messrs. Archer, Merrick, Dickinson, Crittenden, Benton and Walker as to a time to end the debate. It was agreed on all hands that the debate should be speedily

brought to a close, but no time was agreed upon and then the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock the floor in the meantime having been given to Mr. Berrien of Georgia.

5 o'clock.—The Senate is in session again, and the debate is renewed upon the Texas ques-

tion.

House.—After transacting a good deal of other business, the Post Office Bill was taken up by a vote of 101 to 20.

Mr. Hopkins of Va., moved to increase the

In order to bring the House to an early vote up on this subject, he moved that the committee rise. The motion prevailed by a vote of 83 to

Great confusion now prevailed in the Hall. The Speaker was absent, and Mr. Hopkins was called to the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Hamlin, cf Me., moved that all debate u on the Post Office bill cease in ten minutes, but called to the Speaker's chair.

but subsequently modified the motion so as to There was a great deal of excitement, and

divers motions were made.

Mr. Hamlin defended himself, his resolution nd the bill of the Senate; and the floor was then given to Mr. Payne, of Ala., who made a furious assault upon New York and New England. He declared that the bill was designed chiefly for their benefit, and that the balance of the Union would suffer. He had rather that no bill should pass than that the Senate bill

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., now moved the previous Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved to adjourn. and to consume time called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost, 102 to 54.

Mr. McKay, of N. C., now moved that there

be a recess from half past two to half past four.
Objections were made and a motion was submitted to suspend the Rules. Two thirds were
necessary, and the vote was 81 ayes to 60 noes
—lost. of the South, which so many are falling down

A motion was now renewed to adjourn, and carried by a vote of 75 to 68.

From the Baltimore American Congress Feb. 25. TEXAS DEBATE.—Twelve o'cloc Senate.—IEXAS DEBATE.—I Welve of clock having arrived, the orders of the day was called, and Mr. Allen of Ohio, being entitled to the floor, made a speech in favor of Annexation, which consumed a large portion of the day.—When he concluded a motion was made for a recess, which failed—19 to 19.

Mr. Berrien now took the floor, and argued against Annexation by anyether mode that the

against Annexation by any other mode than the treaty-making power. Before he concluded he gave way to a motion for a recess until five emarks, and was speaking when this letter was

use.—Miscellaneous.—The House pended the rules to receive reports from the Standing Committees. Among the bills re-ported and passed was one authorising the South Carolina Railroad Company to import certain machinery for atmospheric Railroad ex-

Maps of Texas which had been ordered previously by the House.

Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, moved an amendment that the Maps should not be deliv-

ered or paid for until they were corrected. Mr. Brinkerhoff said he had addressed a Mr. Brinkerhoff said he had addressed a letter to the Topographical Corps of Engineers, calling for the Texas boundaries previous to the Texas revolution. The information he received was, that there was nothing in the Bureau to give him the information he asked. Mr. B. said he was glad that the subject had been been supported by the subject had been supported by the supported b B. said he was glad that the subject had been brought before Congress, that the members were beginning to see that the information which had been circulated was incorrect. The bill which had passed this House, and which had declared that the line of,36 deg.30 min. should be the ground of compromise, was more than two degrees north of any line ever owned by Texas.

A letter was then read from Com. Moore, of

the Texan Navy, declaring that the Map of Texas was scarcely correct in any partic-ular. So said Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and others, but the House confirmed the report and

others, but the House confirmed the report and the Maps are to be circulated.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Weller in the Chair.

Postage Bill.—The Postage Bill was brought before the Committee, under the resolution that the debate should close in two hours.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, commenced the discussion among several competitors for the floor, and spoke in warm opposition to the Bill from the Senate. He regarded the Bill as opposed to the interests of the South.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, continued the debate in opposition to the Bill.

bate in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Davis, of New-York, said that he was in favor of a radical reduction of the present pos-

tages.
Mr. Causin said a few words during the last Mr. Causin said a few words during the last few moments, before the debate closed, which could not be heard.

The first amendment, proposing rates of 5, 10 and 15 cents, was rejected by a large vote.

The amendment to put the bill in operation on and after the first of January, 1846, was rejected by a vote of yeas 28, nays not counted.

Mr. Davis of Ky. proposed 5 cents for 300 miles. Rejected, yeas 85, noes 39.

Mr. Hopkins of Va. moved the House bill as a substitute for the bill of the Senate. Rejected, yeas 87, noes 93.

Mr. McDowell of Ohio moved in substance the amendment of Mr. Davis, 5 cents for 300 the discipline of the church exercised on those who are guilty of that sin.

An enext amenument was to require the let-ters to be single instead of being regulated by weight. Rejected by a vote of 71 to 77. An amendment proposing a quarter of an ounce for a single letter, was rejected by a vote

the resolution on the evening of the 24th. Mr.

Important from Washington, -- Texas. -Passage of the Postage Bill by the House,

We copy the following item of intelligence from the National Intelligencer of the 27th, (Thursday.)

In the Senate, yesterday, the debate on the Texas question was continued in a long and able speech by Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, against the resolution of Annexation. He was followed (after the daily recess) by Mr. Bagby, of Alabama, in a powerful speech against the Joint Resolution, on the ground of defect of constitutional power in Congress to annex Forcign States to the Union. To Mr. B. succeeded Mr. Upham, of Vermont, in an able speech in opposition to the passage of the resolution; af-ter which Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, took the floor and delivered an animated speech on the same side of the question. The Senate then

at a late hour adjourned.

We understand that the question will most probably be taken on the resolution this afteron. Mr. Archer has the privilege of closing the debate, and he is expected to succeed Mr. Crittenden, who has the floor for this morning

In the House of Representatives, the Senate's bill to reduce postages, after being so amended as to raise the postages to ten cents for any distance over three hundred miles, and without any other material amendment, was pussed and returned to the Senate for concur-rence in the amendments. Whether the amendments will be accepted by the Senate, or not, we cannot say; but we set it down as certain hat in one form or other the hill will

The Philadelphia Enquirer publishes a letter from Hayti, dated Feb. 5th, from which it seems that there is no commotion in that island. Business was dull. A slight shock of an earthuake was felt on the night of the 12th of For the Morning Herald

Convention of Elders and Deacons A Convention of Elders and Deacons
of the Chillicothe Presbytery.

Greenfield, January 15th, 1845.

Agreeable to notice, a Convention of Elders
and Deacons of the Presbytery of Chillicothe
met in the Presbyterian Church in this place.
The Convention was organized by calling Br.
Robert Stewart to the Chair, and appointing A.
B. Wilson, Secretary. The meeting was then
opened by prayer. On motion, a business Committee of three were appointed to prepare business for the Convention, to wit: William Keys,
John Shepherd and Hugh Ghormley, who returned the following report:—

Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in 1818, did declare and publish to the world their condemnation of slave-

byterian Church, in 1818, did declare and publish to the world their condemnation of slave-holding in the following explicit words: "We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another, as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbors as we love ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ." Which sentiment and declaration we approve, and believe to be in exact accordance with the word of God.

And whereas, the said Assembly, in 1834, in their answer to the Secession Church of Scot land, in relation to slavery, acknowledge "we are verily guilty in this matter," and further say, "it hinders our prayers, and till this stumbling-block of our iniquity be taken away, we cannot expect the Gospel of our Saviour to exhibit all its power in the conversion and sanc-tification of men."

And whereas, the Presbytery of Chillicothe have, during the greater part of the above named period of time, been memorializing the Assembly on the sin of slaveholding in the churches under their care, praying them to take speedy and efficient measures to remove this "stumbling-block of our iniquity out of our way that our prayers be not hindred and that the that our prayers be not hindred and that the Gospel may exhibit its power in the speedy conversion and sanctification of men." Yet as often as these, our memorials, have been pre-sented, they have been laid on the table, indefisented, they have been laid on the table, indefi-nitely postponed, or, by a kind of management, given the go-by whon pressed upon their at-tention by the commissioners of said Presbyte-ry—thus giving their countenance and support to the iniquity of slaveholding in the church, which will be abundantly proven by reference to the resolutions and declarations of slaveholderiments.

Mr. Stewart, of Connecticut, reported in fa
States, and to the published centiments of

States.
1st. Therefore, Resolved, That the Presbyterian Church as at present organized under the care of said General Assembly, in its leading influences, church action, and management of its ecclesiastical proceedings, is in the same or worse predicament than the Jewish Church when our Saviour, with a scourge of small cords, drove the money-changers and merchants who traded in oxen, sheep and doves from the temple, and charged them with making his fath-er's house a den of thieves.

's house a den of thieves.
2d. Resolved, That we view it the incumbent duty of the Presbytery of Chillicothe to cease all further ecclesiastical connection or fellowship with said Assembly; and that they will not support their pro-slavery organizations with our money, which are intended to countenance and extend a slaveholding Christianity, until they exhibit all their power "in expelling this great sin and scandal from the church."

On motion, the report was accepted, and the preamble adopted unanimous.

The first resolution was then taken up and The first resolution was them taken up and discussed at some length by R. Robison, Wm. Keys, S. F. Kerr and J. Shepherd, and adopted by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas—S. Scott, W. Garrett, R. Garrett, G. Adair, Wm. Wilson, W. Garrett, R. Garrett, G. Adair, Wm. Wilson,
A. B. Wilson, Robert Stewart, Thomas Rogers,
J. Strain, Wm. Keys, J. Nelson, J. Shepherd,
H. Ghormley, D. Ghormley, J. Devoss, Phillip
McWilliams, Wm. Brooks, John Murry—18.

Nays—R. Robison, J. McClain, A. McClain,
James Pollock, Samuel F. Kerr, Samuel Smith,
John Coffey, Phillip Welsheimer—8.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in
the same place on the 12th day of February

the same place on the 12th day of February next. Closed with prayer.

February 12th, 1845.

The Convention met agreeable to adjourn ment. Chair occupied by former Chairman, and meeting opened with prayer. Minutes of last meeting read and corrected. The unfinished

the discipline of the church exercised on those who are guilty of that sin.

2d. Resolved, That if the Assembly refuse

Mr. McDowell of Chio moved in substance the amendment of Mr. Davis, 5 cents for 300 miles and under, and 10 cents beyond. This amendment prevailed by a vote of 97 to 87!

A motion requiring letters to be pre-paid, was rejected by a vote of ayes 18, noes not counted.

The next amendment was to require the letwist of the constant of the present of the thenceforth to acknowledge their authority over us by sending delegates to their meetings, or in any way support their pro-slavery organi-zations with our money, which are intended to countenance and extend slaveholding christianonnee for a single letter. Lost by a vote of 63 to 75.

An amendment was rejected naming for 50 miles 3 cents postage.

The enemies of the bill introduced a great variety of amendments to make the bill odious and objectionable.

The House is in sension as I close.

The House is in sension as I close.

The in in he section has been reached, and it is now twenty minutes past 5 o'clock.

A strong disposition was manifested in the Senate on the 24th, to bring the debate on Texas to a speedy termination; but it will be difficult to do so. Mr. Crittenden thought it too important to be brought to a close on Wednesday. Mr. Walker thought it ought not to go beyond that. Mr. McDuffiespoke in favor of the resolution on the evening of the 24th. Mr.

A. B. WILSON, Sec'y.

BUSINESS

One Week More. One week from to-day! Bear it in mine gentle reader, or rather amiable delinquent. I will be a sad thing to part with friends well be

loved, but the edict has gone, forth, and w must submit.

Youth's Monthly Visiter. The publisher received five hundred subscri

bers for this popular periodical during the month of February.

Local Agents,

Having monies of ours in their hands, ought to remit immediately. There are instances in which neglect on this point has given great trouble to us, and vexation to subscriber This ought not to be.

A Request,

Will some friend at each Post Office where we have a large number of subscribers, take the trouble to have them renew their subscriptions. All who are willing to act in this way are requested to let us know immediately, and we will give them lists of the subscribers at their respective Post Offices.

Notice to Subscribers of the Weekly Herald.

Persons in Cincinnati, already subscribers or wishing to subscribe to the Weekly Herald, are informed that henceforth it will be deliver ed to them weekly at the rate of 121 cents month, payable to the Carrier enery four weeks.
Subscribers who have paid in advance will, of course, be excepted from the requsition last

Fugitives from Justice,

The first article on the subject of Fugitive from Justice, we published in the last number. The series is completed in this number. We shall insert the whole in Facts for the People.

Our Correspondence, -- Liberty Move ments.

As is our wont, when pressed with corres pondence, we can give but extracts from it .-These will serve at least to show that the Liberty movement is every where active. A friend writes from Gibson county, Indiana:-

"You probably remember when this first dis trict was represented in Congress by that stu-pid old man, Col. ——, for ten or twelve years successively, and as if we could produce no brighter man, to represent us, this corner of our State was emphatically styled "the dark corner," so that you will probably be surprised

to find demands for your paper here.' Judging from the quality of representatives in Congress, there must be a preponderance of "dark corners" over light ones in the land .-Our correspondent mentioned a lecture delivered in Princeton some time since, by Mr. Henshaw, of Illinois. He was refused the use of the churches, and the Court House, and had to hold forth in a private house.

A friend in Potter county, Pa., in a letter ordering our Weekly Herald, drops a few hints which Liberty men would do well to attend to. "Let Liberty men in all sections of the country consider themselves as agents, or rather as principals, bound to do all in their power for the overthrow of slavery. Let every one, in every election district throughout the length and breadth of the land, act the part of a recruiting officer. If there was one, thorough going, leading spirit in each election district, determined to do his retreet in latest and the second se ing spirit in each electron district, determined to do his utmost in lecturing, circulating tracts, forming clubs for cheap Liberty papers, or extending information in every way for which he was qualified, my word for it, the ballot box in

with tremendous effect." He then goes on to state the progress of sentiment in that far-off region, from 1841 when his son settled there as a law student, when not an anti-slavery paper was taken, to the time when C. C. Burleigh was assaulted with rotten eggs, and from that till 1844, when fifty Liberty wites were cast in the county;-the change being produced chiefly by the zeal of his son in the use of the means mentioned above. Succose to our warm hearted friend.

By the way we receive divers complimentary letters, which our modesty forbids us even to quote from-but there is a paragraph in one right under our eye, so moderate and so brief, that we must break through our rule:

"As it regards the Herald, I believe it is the best family paper that the West can afford. It is untrammelled, and full of matter. The sub-scribers say the commercial news is worth the

Our friend lives at Solon, Madison county, and is a wise man. We jump in judgment ex-

He also gives utterance to a wish, far more reasonable than any one of the three expressed by Barney O'Grady, in the last number of the Western Journal. "My only wish," says he, "is that honesty would take place among the people: But let it first commence with our Post Masters."

He and our subscribers, at Solon, who used to receive their Heralds within three days after the publication, now have to wait for them from 12 to 20 days! This accounts for the unction of the latter clause of his prayer.

H. W. Schaffer, on Clinton street, Cincinnati informs us, that he was one of "the Democracy," until the late decision of the Court in the case of Hoppess and Watson; when he came to the conclusion that, if "the Democracy" was represented in that decision, he is no longer one of them, but hereafter must cast in his lo with the Liberty party. He wishes us to mention the fact, and there are others, he thinks, in the same condition.

Mr. Schaffer has been an active man among the Democrats. He was not the only Democrat that decision converted to the Liberty

Now and then an editor receives a pretty rough salutation from a bill-receiving subscriber who thinks he has paid already. The following paragraph from a letter from an old subscriber, who was half-inclined to think his bill incorrect, is Christian-like. A fine man is that subscriber.

"Your paper I have read weekly for eight "Your paper I have read weekly for eight years, and hope, if you and I should live, to read it eight more. I have no idea of breaking up the acquaintance for the matter a dollar or two. When P. Vanausdall and myself first took the paper, (Carrolton, Illinois,) the mob threatened our lives for so doing. Now about 125 center come to this office."

25 copies come to this office," That's the man to make an editor feel light-

hearted. Now take another case:-

"Sir-The bill you sent me is incorrect. have paid already, and don't choose to be dunned in this sort of style. I have done much in procuring subscribers to your paper, but I like homesty above all things. Therefore stop my paper immediately, for I am not going to encourage a concern that duns a man for what he has paid."

That is more spunky than sensible. We are deeply apprehensive lest our dear friend, not receiving our paper any longer, may go back "to the beggarly elements."

The Liberty men held a good meeting is New Richmond, Clermont county, two weeks 27. Mr. Flinn said that, for this violation of fact it would result from the principle being since. A correspondent informs us that it was the rights of his constituents, a day of judg- only half carried out. The ten-cent-rate over attended by S. Brooke and H. L. Preston, "the one, though quite young, an intellectual giant,

of whom if he be permitted fully to develop Congress --- The Joint Resolution of his power. Ohio will some day have reason to boast, the other, a living, walking, speaking nagazine of anti-slavery facts, argume nts and llustrations." The same correspondent says-"Our meeting was not merely a display of words, for we made arrangements for a thorough harrowing of old Clermont, and sowing of the good seed, by the above named laborers, and

Wisconsin Territory, we are glad to see, i gradually falling under the influence of antislavery sentiment. The American Freeman, slavery sentiment. The American Freeman, a large and very ably conducted sheet, published and edited by Mr. Sholes, formerly a Democratic editor, is doing most efficient service. We have had occasion before to allude to this paper; and it gives us pleasure again to speak of its merits; so much talent and thorough investigation is displayed in its editorials, to say nothing of the good temper which presides over all.

The editor gives a gratifying account of the late annual meeting of the Territorial Anti-Slavery Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, with a congress assembled. That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admitshing of the good temper which presides over all.

The editor gives a gratifying account of the late annual meeting of the Territorial Anti-Slavery Society.

Szc. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum Slavery Society.

"This was," he says, "to the large number the friends of liberty who were present, and to the people of this place and vicinity, a truly interesting and impressive occasion. Never have we been present in a meeting of a similar character in which were exhibited more ample evidences of clear heads, warm hearts, and a resolution to persevere in a great and holy un-

dertaking. The constitution of the Society was ended as to exclude all pro-slavery voters. We close our notices for this time, with pub ishing the resolutions of a late Liberty meet ing, held at College Corner, Butler county, O. February 21st and 22d, at which Nathaniel Swain presided, assisted by Ebenezer Elliott They show what kind of people Liberty men

1st. Resolved, That every man present in Conv Ist. Resolved, That every man present in Convention as the privilege of expressing his spatiments either for against any thing that may be brought before the Convention.

2d. Resolved, That we believe each man is entitled to imself, and the benefit of equal laws.

3d. Resolved, That colored people by emancipation, yould create as freemen, for themselves double the yealth, by the stimulus of cash, that they now do for heir mesters by the stimulus of cash.

heir masters, by the stimulus lash.

4th. Resolved, That men are always ready for eman

cipation, and can never learn lessons of liberty with chains on them.

5th. Resolved, That we believe emancipation would be the means of setting three millions of whites to work, as labor would then be honorable, and that they would then earn as much in a few years as the slaves now do. 6th. Resolved, That we believe that the increased value of. Southern labor would be one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum.

7th. Resolved, That we believe it would double the value of every acre of the soil south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and that the land would then be worth more than slaves and land both are now.

8th. Resolved, That we believe that Congress has power to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States, which would destroy alavery in Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, the slave-breeding States for the extreme South; if the masters could not self them out of those three States, the slaves not having profitable labor to pursue here, would oblige those States to manumit them on the soils, or the slaves would consume and eat their masters out of house and home. em on the soils, or the slaves would co sippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, would be unclivated for want of laborers from Virginia, Kentuc and Maryland, if the internal slave-trade was abolished that the abolition of this dreadful trade, thorough enforced, would destroy slavery in those seven State by the superabundance in the latter three, and by the superabundance.

enforced, would desirely state; in the same by the superabundance in the latter three, and by the want of them in the four former States.

16th. Resolved, That we believe Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, prevent the admission of Florida or any slave State, and break up its constant of the American seas, from State to State. commerce on the American seas, from State to St 11th. Resolved, That we believe that war from all insurrections, or secession of the slave States, or r insurrections, or secession of the slave States, or nonfication, would give Congress jurisdiction, for the sation of the country, to abolish slavery in all the St as a means "to provide for the common defence," a we do not say this, then we say slavery is a right; to be suntained than the integrity of

which is absurd.

12th. Resolved, That we believe the act of Congre
12th February, 1793, by which slaveholders pursu
and kidnap colored men at the North, is unconstitution
at, and should be abolished.

13th. Resolved, That we believe the Constitution
the United States, the according to the Property of Istn. Resolved, Inat we believe the Constitution of the United States, when properly interpreted, is an anti-slavery document, which by means of slaveholding Presidents, Vice Presidents, Speakers House of Representatives, the majority of the Judges being Southern, and a majority of the high officers abroad, on the sea and land, being slaveholders, the spirit and letter of that great and glorious palladium of our rights has been employed most unjustly, as an instrument for the destruction of the human rights of millions, when it was in-

tion of the human rights of millions, when it was intended for the protection of all.

14th. On motion, Resolved, That we are thankful to the great Giver of all mercies for the great blessing of being permitted to occupy his earthly sanctuary, called a Methodist E. Church, for two days successively in convention, to act forthe good of the down-trodden and oppressed of this our land; and that the people of this church have so honored the Christian name by permitting us to occupy the house for the above purposes.

15th. On motion, Resolved, That this Convention now adjourn to meet at Oxford, Ohio, on the 21st and 22d of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place we invite all from Indiana and Ohio to come out and participate in the efforts to redeem our common country from the withering curse of slavery.

General Assembly.

Senate, Feb. 28 .- The Senate passed the bil o erect the new county of Defiance-by a vote of 18 to 16.

The bill to authorize the Lake Erie and Mac River, and Little Miami Rail Read Companies to borrow money-the former \$300,000, and the latter \$300,000-pledging therefor the entire road, reserving the lien of the city of Cincinnati, and not pledging the State any further than its stock in said road, was read a third ime and passed.

House, Feb. 28 .- The Registry Bill was un der discussion to-day. Its opponents contender that it would be ineffectual—increase the expense of the State Government-defrauc many legal voters of their suffrages. Its friends ing, and not increase the expenses of the civil list, as it did not propose to enlarge the salaries

of the assessors. It was at last re-committed to a Select Con mittee of five-Messrs. Coombs, Reemelin, Cowen, Higgins and Drake.

The bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Belpre Rail Road Company, was passed .-When will the Company commence operations?

Senate, March 1.—Several petitions on local subjects were presented. A bill was reported to incorporate the Lower Sandusky Phrenologi-

cal Institute! The bill to incorporate the University of the United States was indefinitely postponed. Who were the concoctors of this grand project?

A motion to reconsider the vote on the bill respecting the Columbus, Delaware, Marion and Upper Sandusky Rail Road Company, wa lost by a tie vote, 15 to 15.0 The object of i was to get rid of the following amendment to said bill:-

"Src. -. That so much of the 14th section "Sec. —. That so much of the 14th section of the act revived by this act as makes it the duty of the jury, in the assessment of damages, to take into the estimate the benefit resulting to said owner or owners by reason of said road passing through or upon said land, towards the extinguishment of said claim for damages, together with the 17th section of said act,

We are glad the motion to reconsider failed Too much pains cannot be taken to secure the rights of individuals against the aggressions o

House, March 1 .- The bill for the more offer tual protection of property against mob violence, was reported back from the Judiciary committee, with a recommendation that it be postponed till the first Monday of December next. Laid upon the table.

pass; at the close of Mr. Archer's speech, Thurs-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the sun

of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of is hereby appropriated to derray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of such admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Con-Postscript.—By the Magnetic Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 84 P. M.
The Texas Resolutions, with Mr. Walker's

amendment, leaving it discretionary with the President to open negotiations with Texas, have passed the Senate, 27 to 25. The following is Yeas—Allen, Ashley, Atchison the ton-Bagby, Benton, Breeze, Buchannan, Colquit, Dic-

bagoy, benton, breeze, Suchannan, Colquit, Dic-kinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tap-pan, Walker, Woodbury—27. Nays-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnegan, Mangum, Miller, Moorehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Wood-

Congress, Feb. 27.

Senate.—CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.—M Evans having yesterday reported the Civil and Diplomatic Bill of the House with amendments, these amendments were brought up for concur-rence this morning. None of them were of much public importance excepting as limiting ome of the extravagances of the House in regard to our foreign relations and the regula-tion of affairs at home. The morning was given to the bill, and most of the amendments ere explained and concurred in. Among the amendments is a reduction of the full mission for Austria to a Charge d'Affairs,-\$75,000 for the Boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

to a Chargeship was withdrawn, and the bill, before the recess at 3 o'clock, was read a third time and the amendments ordered to be en-

House .- RIVER AND HARBOR BILL was then ta ken up for consideration.

The Committee resumed where it closed last night, amendment upon amendment being of fered amidst the greatest confusion, and all be ing rejected. Some were for rivers—some for harbors, and some for surveys. Not one was adopted, and between 11 and 12 the bill was reported from the Committee to the House.

Mr. Payne, of Alabama, moved to lay the bill
upon the table, which motion was rejected by

eas and nays—ayes 80, nays 97.

The previous question was moved and conded, and the main question ordered Then commenced a series of manœuvres for ill sorts of purposes. . The House backed and filled. Now a bill was rejected; then the vote was reconsidered. Every thing was confusion The results were, that the River Bill, after hav ng been rejected, was reconsidered; the Haroer Bill, after having been rejected, was recon sidered; and an amendment appropriating \$75,000 for the completion of the Cumberland

road was defeated-81 nays, 78 yeas. The House then adjourned.

Commerce and Navigation.

The Constitution (Washington) makes at bstract of the annual Report of the Treasurer on the Commerce and Navigation of the United

follows		nding Jun	p. Miles No.	DIE 17
Products		Forest	*********	\$3,350,50 5,808,71
		Animals		
Tobacco	******	**********		8,397,25
APPENDIX.	The market	A 13 200 CA	burg waiteby	899,715,01

- 1	ports in the year 1840, the following result appear:
9	Increase in the value of Exports, in 1844, as compare with those in 1840:
r	Products of the Sea
1	" Animals
	Decrease in the value of Exports, in 1841, as compare with 1840:
	Flour
e	Manufactures
d	It is seen that the chief increase of our ex

ports is confined to animal and vegetable proheld that it would be effectual against pipe-lay- ducts—the result doubtless of the modifications of the British tariff in favor of the beef, tallow, pork, butter, cheese &c. of this country. The falling off in the value of manufactured articles it is difficult to understand. We can not but think that there must be some error on this point in the abstract given in the Consti-

upon us. The vessels that cleared from the United States in the year ending June 30th 1844, were

American Foreign		343 2,01	2,010,924 966,814	
mobile of le	13,	843 2,91	7,738	
The exports and	imports	from the	various	
States were as follo	ws:	and a dealer	dding Is is	
a stage bleeking with to	Exports.	Imports.	. Vessels.	
Maine	\$1,176,135	\$570,824	1,257	
Massachusetts	. 9,096,286	20,296,007	7 2,356	
New York		65,679,516	5,791	
Pennsylvania	3,535,256	7,217,267	453	
Maryland		3,917,750	457	
Virginia		267.654	236	
South Carolina		1,131,525	397	
Georgia		305,634	168	
Alabama		442.818	220	
Louisiana		7,826,789	1,001	

Postage Reduction. One of the amendments of the Committee the Whole on the bill for the reduction of postage, struck out the words, "passage of the act," and inserted, "first July, 1845." The House refused to agree to this amendment, only 13 vo-

The bill, with the amendment, making five ents the rate for all distances under 300 miles, and ten cents for all over 300 miles, passed by a vote of 158 to 74. The nays were principally from the South.

would refuse to pass the bill in this shape. A light, Timothy is very active and in demand. The We should not feel very sorry if the Senate half-way measure, we fear, will produce only supply is small and sales are made for pure clean reap-The bill to amend the charter of Cincinnati, half results—and then the whole failure will be ed seed as high as \$2.25 p bushel; lower grades sell at with amendments, was passed—yeas 36, nays charged on the principle of reduction, when in 1:50@1:75. the rights of his constituents, a day of judg- omy near carries out.

TALLOW I have been should be three hundred miles, will not sufficiently stimold # B.

TOBACCO—Sales of 18 hhds Kentucky River Tobac

Later from China.

The ship Ann McKim, Capt. Vasmer, and @4:00 p 100 lbs. Passed.

The speech of Mr. Bagby of Alabama, and the expressed opinions of Mr. Johnson of Lou-later than previous dates. We make up the the expressed opinions of Mr. Johnson of Louis later than previous dates. We make applications, against the annexation resolution of the following summary of news from the New York papers of yesterday:

The French Minister concluded aggotiations

pass; at the close of Mr. Archer's speech, Thursday afternoon, Mr. Walker moved the adoption of Mr. Benton's amendment.

A BILL to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep. Indian press is not blinded by success; and that though Sir Henry may have been a successful diplomatist, he was an especial bad Governor.

Opium.—The estimated new crop for the year
is of Bengal 22,000, and Malwa 26,000 chests.

Total 48,000 at an average of \$700 amounting
to \$33,600,000. The Chinese Government are to \$33,600,000. The Chinese Government are endeavoring to suppress the Opium trade, and have re-organized their Navy with more efficient officers.

have re-organized their Navy with more efficient officers.

The American ship Paragon, Capt Curtis, from Manilla for Chusan, we capsized in a gale, and the passengers and crew being picked up by some China men were carried ashore, robbed and very cruelly treated. Some of them escaped and the others were subsequently released and carried to Canton for 600 dollars, all getting off with their lives. getting off with their lives.

Boston has at last got a Mayor. Thon Davis, the American Republican candidate, was elected over all by a majority of 140. Samuel Lewis.

The articles on Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Inter-State Slave Trade, by Mr. Lewis, ought to be put in pamphlet form.—We have heard several persons, whose opinions are entitled to much respect suggest the propriety of this. Will Mr. Lewis think of it.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market. MARCH 5, 1845.

ASHES .- Small sales of Pots at 3031c. & th. BARKS-Sales of Chesnut Oak at \$6:25@6:50 p core ast sales of Black and White heard of \$3 50@4 00. hange in price. We note sales of small White out of store at \$1@1:25 \$ bushel. Large and mixed qualities t prices ranging from 75 to 100c p bushel.

BEESWAX.—The demand is good—receipts light

le quote at 24@25c. riptions. Common qualities command \$1 00 to 1 25 dozen, and the Shakers are held at 2 25 out of store. BUTTER.—We note sales of 1200 lbs, packed in May t 124c p 1; 600 lbs Roll at 144c, and 500 lbs at 15c. In market the price ranges from 121c for common, to 25c for a good fresh article. The packers are paying for

ood lump, from wagons, 13@14c.

CHEESE.—For a good common article of box. 5c 18 still the ruling rate. A better article, in small quantities, brings 61c; and prime large Cheese, weigh ing about 100 lbs, sell at 71c. We quote cask at 41@41c We note a sale on Tuesday of 10 casks at the forme

COOPERAGE.—The regular rates of City Cooperag are about as follows, lots being bought occasionably be ow: viz. Tight Hogsheads, \$1 75 @ 2 00: slack, 871 @ 00; Molasses Barrels 75@80c; Pork and Whisky Barrels 371@50c; Flour Barrels 20@30c; and Lard Keg 5@23c.

COTTON AND COTTON VARNS.—We note a slight decline in both Yarns and Cottons. The former we quote at 14@15c p h, as the prevailing rate, an the latter at 41@54c. CRANBERRIES .- No stock in market and d

light. The season for them is about over.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Sales of re fined Borax in cases at 20c: Iodine has advanced and sales at \$1 20 p oz. Hyd Potash 1 20; Opium, Turkey, \$4 00 P h. Sales of Linseed Oil at 70c; Chloride of Lime, inferior, 6c, and a small lot of Tennants, 8c.

EGGS—Are plenty at 9 @ 16c p dozen, in market he packers are paying only 6@7c. FEATHERS-Are inactive but prices remain at ou

mer quotations. From wagon 24 @ 25c cash; from tore at 26@27c P % for prime. FISH.—We quote regular rates as follows; viz. Cod fish, large and small quantities, 31@4c \$\psi\$; Baltimor 2. 12 00@ 12 50: Lake Fish 7 50@8 00: Salmon 16 0

@17 50; Herrings 621@75c p box. FLOUR.—There is but little Flour 3:60. From warehouse same day, 125 brls were sold at On Friday and Saturday; sales at Canal were ma

t \$3:60. At River, sale from store of 50 bris at 3:65. FREIGHTS-Are a little lower.

e	following as the common rates of the shipments of
e	last two or three days:
	New ORLEANS— G62½c Whisky."
0	PITTSBURGH— Pound Freight
0	Sr. Louis-

FRUITS, (dried.)-Apples are a little frmer and an held in store at 80 685c b bushel. Very www coming in.

, (green.)—Good cooking Apples are quick from wagon at 56@624c \$\phi\$ bushel; good eating bring 624@75. Retail sales of eating at 184@25c \$\phi\$ peck. ales from the Apple Cellars at \$1 50 @2 00 & harrel GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat by wagon are still mall. The price is still 75c. p but of 60 lbs, and the bu, wholesale and retail. For large quantities the Dis tillers are paying 30@33c. Sales of Oats in store at 23 @ 25c; from River at 25c. Rye 45@50c. GROCERIES.—We quote the following as the

rent rates of leading articles from store, viz: New Orleans Sugars, 41 @ 48c P h, for a fair article; Havana, White, 91@101c; Loaf, No. 1 to No. 8, 10@14c; Crushed and Powdered, 121@14c. New Orleans Molanses, has advanced, and we noted sales here on Tuesday at 22c from store at retail, and 29(22) by the quantity.

HIDES.—Sales of good Dry Missouri Hides with e week at 91@10c P h cash. Sales of green at 4c. INSURANCE.-Most of the Western rivers being i

fair stage for navigation, the custo On cargo to N Orleans by 1st class boats.... 1 To New Orleans by first class boats:

NAILS.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 10d 4@44c \$p\$, 8d 44@44, 8d 44@654, 5d 56@54, 5d 56@54, 3d 64@7. OHS.—Tanners' Oil \$15@22 p brl; Castor 70@100

Sperm (winter) \$1 00@1 25; Whale 50@65c; Palm 8@ Sperm (winter) \$1 00@1 25; Whale 50@45c; Palm 869 9c. Sweet Oil, in baskets, \$5 00 @ 5 50. Sales from Mill of 30 bris Linseed Oil at 68c, barrels included, Single barrel from store and mill at 69@70c \$\tilde{g}\$ gallon, Lard Oil has advanced with the rise in Lard, and we now squote 55@60c per gallon wholesale.

PROVISIONS.—We note the following sales since

our last report, viz: Sales on Thursday and Friday; 2000 Sugar Hams at 84c; 6000 Shoulders 34 and 100,000 lbs at 4c \$\rho\$.

8. 3000 lbs Sides at 44c. A sale on Saturday of 2304
Shoulders in bulk at 34c. Sale of 649 lbs Dried Beef at 4c & B.p Transactions in Lard have been light, We noted soles of 3,750 kegs No 1 at 64c, and No 2 in kegs and barrels at 51@5%c P h. SALT:-The small transactions now making in Ka

store.

SEEDS.—Clover is dull and supply heavy all over the country. At the East, prices have receded to 7c # hand dull. We noticed sales from wagon and haste the

purchased from wagons at 3 50 to 3 60 p bushel.

TALLOW—In the rough commands 4c, and tried 6@

co, at the inspection Warehouse in Covington, at \$2:00 Anti-Slavery Meetings will be held at the times and places below designated, to be attended by WOOL -- A sale of several tho week, mixed lots unwashed, at 22 p h. EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET. - Eastern Exchange has been unusually steady for sometime past We now quote the rate firm at 11 with only a moderat The supply from below is quite small for the se

he returns for Produce having been, mostly anticipated We observe that the rate of Eastern Exchange in St Louis is still 1 per cent., and in New Orleans at par fo

remely scarce. There is but little worthy of notice in Scrips or Un current funds. Indiana Sorip is sold at 98 @ 96 old dates; and State Bank of Illinois notes at 70c. Money appears to be getting more abundant, an Money appears to be getting more a ces of Stocks rising again in the East.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST

Alabama. Missouri. Indiana Louisiana Kentucky. Virginia. Illinois. State Bank Tennessee. Georgia.

North Carolina. Eastern Banks generally.

EXCHANGE. ites by the Banks and Brokers prem | Baltimore prem | Exchange &c. at New Orleans. At the latest dates.

France..... New York, 60 days Boston, 60 days . S. Treasury Notes S. Bank Notes.....

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE! Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT! CURE FOLLOWS CURE!! In its Onward Victorious Career!

9 9 9 9 9 9 DAYTON, Feb. 11th, 1845.

facts to you (which I hope may be published to the world) in reference to an almost Miracultous curk, wrought in my case by means of the above invaluable. Balsam.

Language fails to describe the salutary effects it produced, and the great benefit I derived from its use.

The citizens of Dayton and vicinity, well recollect that on the 8th of August last, I received serious injury from the explosion of a cannon. A portion of its contents entered my right side and breast; and in all probability, some fragments or splinters of the ramrod passed through the "plura," and pierced the Lungs.

After the lapse of about six weeks, I was attacked with a distressing cough and violent pain in my right side. Some tra days after this, when in a paroxyam of Coughing, suddemy an ulcer broke, and a large quantity of very offensive matter, anixed with blood, was discharged; most of which founds are set through the opening of the wound. From this can right frequently passed a quantity of air, suppose through the opening of the wound. From this can right frequently passed a quantity of air, suppose through the opening of the wound. From this can right frequently passed a quantity of air, suppose through the opening of the wound. From this can right frequently passed a quantity of air, suppose through the opening of the wound. From this can right frequently passed a quantity of air, suppose through the opening of the wound. From this can right frequently passed a quantity of air, suppose through the opening of the kings and that is from the lungs was rapidly taking place; and that this would terminate my life in a very short time, was in the highest degree probable.

At this critical stage, a messenger was despatched to Cincinnati, and a celebrated Physician of that place was consulted. When he was made acquainted with my situation, he remarked that nothing could be done by medical aid, if the constitution itself was not sufficient to throw off the disease.

My physicans, free through the content of my Physicians, I sent to you for a

shoulder and arm by the explosion, I feel confident that I might have heen working at my trade, (which is black-mithing), but this has prevented.

By exposure, I have since taken several severe colds; and my only remedy has been "the Balsam." And I now most cordially recommend the genuine Wistar's Balsam to all who are afflicted with Colds, Coughs, or Lung Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine—a real blessing to the world. Any person desiring further information may call on me at any time. Yours truly, CHRISTOPHER R. SMITH.

5th. 6th. 7th. Thursday Dover,
Paintersville, Green "Part William, Clinton" and at early candle light, and the Meetings at Port W liam and Cedersville will continue more than one da Anti-Slavery Books and Liberty Almanacs, will be c and at the meetings.

and at the meetings.

The subscribers of the Weekly Herald within reaching the above Meetings, will confer and within reaching the above Meetings. of the above Meetings, will confer a favor by either bringing or sending to me the arrear area does with all the new satisfactors. Respectfully, SAMUEL BROOKE.

Just Received, and for sale at the Herald Office, one hundred and fifty copies of the Life of James G. Birney, by President Green. Price, single copy, 25 cente; by the dozen, 20 cents. Also, two dozen portraits of James G. Birney, engraved by F. W. Goodwin. Price \$1.25.

R. M. BARTLETT'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
To the Commercial and Business

Community:,-WE, the undersigned, (pupils of R. M. Bartlett practical accountants and book-keepers in the city of Cincinnati, feel it no less a duty than a pleasure at all times, to encourage and reward merit, and par ticularly in that department which gives to us a live Art of Double Entry Book-keeping. The important of these accomplishments is now acknowledged by all and still there are comparatively fe w in any co Knowing, as we do, that a practical knowledge of th science of Double Entry Book-keeping can be obtained only from a practical instructor, we would, therefore f keeping books practically, &c., &c., to the unrivalled vell known, and long tried establishment, R. M. BART-LETT'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. South-East Corner of ain and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Nor can we find more appropriate language to express our ideas, than that adopted by Mr. B. himself, in his late advertise-

ment. He says:
"Instead of making his pupils mere copyists, tran cribers and imitators, his course is entirely practical, with each individual, from the commenc ach pupil is required to proceed step by step, as if actually in the counting-room of an extensive commercial ouse, receiving from the lips and hands of the principal imself, from hour to hour—item after item as they nat rally occur in the business transactions of the day, veek, month and year. "Upon this plan there is no evasion or dodging the

uestion—no parrot-like responses—no transcribing and mitating the accounts of others, without personal mend effort-but through every stage of his progress, the carner is compelled to think and act for hin his own responsibility; and that, too, upon the spur of the occasion, for when the principal says to his clerk; o this or that, there is no time for studying the art of when afterwards called upon to render an account of s stewardship, he must be prepared to do it, without

nesitation or doubting.

Each pupil, upon the completion of his course, will indergo a public or private examination (as he chooses.)

f found worthy he will receive a diploma that will not equestioned or treated with disrespect, wherever the actuations of life may cast his lot in this or any other

Merchants on the Canal.

V C Pinkham, Book-Keeper for Blachley & Simpson Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, No 14 Pearl st. Richard Lloyd, Book-Keeper for P Andrew, Commi sion Merchant, Railroad Depot. Thos J Tuite, Book-Keeper for Withers, O'Chaughnessy & Co., Auct's and Com. Merchants, cor Main and

Third sts. Raymond, Book-Keeper for Hopper, Wood & Co, No 8 Pearl st. Auct'r and Com Merchants olla M Withers, Book-Keeper for Withers & Carpe ter, No. 50 Main at, Wholesale Tobacconist vid C Williamson, Book-Keeper for Richard Bates. No 46 Main street, Wholesale Grocer V B Clement, Book Keeper for Beatty, McKenzie & Co. No 26 Main st. Com Merchants.

Cha's G Envart. Book-Keeper for Gardner Phipps, Merchant. H. Goldthwait, Book-Keeper for H Goldthwait & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, No 27 Pearl st. William Beach, Book-Keeper for the Franklin F Front street.

Geo W Corey, late Book-Keeper for Charles Fisher. Pork

Vm, P Devon, Book-Keeper for Jno. Cochran Wholesale Dealers in Laces, &c. No - W Fourth st. hn D Minor, Book-Keeper for Thomas H Minor & Co. Wholesale Grocers, No 59 Main st. N Walker, Book Keeper for David Griffey, Foundry Rusiness, &c. Congress st. Villiam G Joseph, Book Keeper for John Sharp, Whole sale Shoe Tealer, No 90 Main st. , late Book-Keeper for Wright Smith & Co., No. — Main st. Edward Morgan, Book-Keeper for H W Derby & Co. Book Publishers and Stationers, No 113 Main st.

Wholesale Grocers, No 36 Main st. ames Mansfield, Book-Keeper for A Phayer & Co Distillers. Thos G Shaeffer, Book Keeper for James Goodloe, Foun dry and Engine Business, Congress st. Vm S Aldrich, Book-Keeper for Collier & Aldrich Merchants, No 31 Sycamore st. Book Sm. Jean opposite Henrie House.

James S Moint, acon Keeper for Leathern & Mose opposite Henrie House. Keeper for Leatham & Moffit

liver Scudder, Book-Keeper for W B Ross & Co

Wholesale Grocers, No 220 riggs Smith, BookKeeper for E Pour Grocers. West Fifth at. Easton, Book-Keeper for S & E Easton, Lefther Shoe Finding Business, No 232 Main st. S Clark, Book-Keeper for S & S S Clark, Dealers in Coach Saddlery, Hardware, Leather, &c, No 180 Main street.

RASS SEEDS! GRASS SEEDS!!—John
F. Dair & Co., corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, are prepared to fill orders for Clover,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Herds Grass, Millet, and Hemp Seeds all of the latest growth.
ALSO-Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Spring
Barley Clean Flax Seed, Turnip Seed, &c. &c.

mas 4

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried Peaches and Apples of the best qualities in store and for sale by John F. Dall & Co., mar 4 Corner of Lower Market & Sycamore state. TALUABLE NEW WORKS .- Just receive by H. W. DERBY & Co., 113 Main street, Dr. Jre's Supplement to his Dictionary of Arts, Manuac-ures and Mines—300 engravings. Paper \$1,00. Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, DD.—12 no. \$1,50. Bishop Southgate's visit to the Syrian Church 12 mo.

1,00. Frost's History of the Indians, illustrated, 12 mo. \$1 Southey's Life of Oliver Cromwell, 12 mo. 38 cts. Rowan's History of the French Revolution. 1 vol cts.
Michelet's History of France—part 1—translated. ents.
The Two Apprentices. A Tale by Mary Howitt. 38 4,00. Bradley's Parochial and Practical Sermons, 8 2,50. Pulpit Cyclopedia and Minister's Companion. 8 vo

PORTSMOUTH PACKET way, for Maysville, Portsmouth, and the intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10

NAVIGATION RESUMED

MIAMI CANAL DAILY PACKET LINE. THE subscribers beg leave to inform the pub that they have resumed the navigation of the I ami Canal, for the transportation of passengers, will line of passenger packets not excelled by any upon a canal in the University. arin the Union server, and pledging themselves to every openion to render passengers comfortable asks a confinition of the same. feb 17 d-wly

CINCINNATIAND PITTSBURGH

Steamer Clipper, Capt. CROOKS, will leave on each MONDAY. Steamer Messenger, Capt. PERRY, will leave on TUESDAYS. Steamer Alliquippa, Capt. Joseph Smith, will leave on WEDNESDAYS. Monongahelm, Capt. Stone, will URSDAYS. eave on TH leave on FRIDAY.
Steamer New England, Capt. Pags, will leave on SATURDAY. Steamer Brunette, Capt. Joseph Inwin, will leave on SUNDAY. leave on SUNDAY.

In point of speed, fine accommodations, good and careful management, and peculiar adaptation to the trade, the above Boats cannot be excelled. They will be punctual in leaving at 10 c clock, A. M. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

IRWIN & FOSTER, Agents, No 4 Cassilly's Row, East Front st.

RESH SPRING GOODS, -- Now opening a splendid assortment of desirable Spring Goods, suitable for city trade embracing a great variety of rich Balzarines, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints and other dress Also—A fine assortment of Gents Pant Stuffs, Satin Vestings, Cloths, Cassimers, &c. &c. at
G. STROBRIDGE, No. 240 Main st,
mar 3-6td-1 w
between 5th and 6th sts bet ween 5th and 6th sts

ANDREW C. HERRON, Land and General Agent. Third Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O., **ESPECTFULLY** informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to devote

the public generally, that he continues to devote his whole attention to the Sale, Exchange and Purchase of Real Estate, Produce, Merchandise, Goods and Property of every description. Negociating Loane, Renting Farms, Stores, Dwelling Houses, Offices &c. Writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, Leases, Letters, &c., &c. And executing with despatch and economy all matters confided to his Agency.

All letters to insure attention, should be post paid.

N. B.—Charges in all cases will be liberal.

feb 19 Iyd-w ANDREW C. HERRON.

JAMES R. SHARP, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND GERMAN

LACE GOODS,

Scotch and Swiss Muslins, Gloves,

Mitts, &c.

NO. 28 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

AND NO. 5 EAST THIRD ST., CINCINNATI.

feb 8 lyd-w

NEW UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER
HANGINGS ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 18 West Fourth st., near Main.

R. HILGER, respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has just received, and is now
opening, a large and splendid assortment of Paper
Hangings and Upholstery Goods, which he has selected
himself at the Eastern markets and from the manufactories, consisting of

himself at the Eastern markets and from the manufactories, consisting of
Fine Satin Fresco Paper Hangings;
Match Column and Border for do;
Bouquet and Landscape Medallion do;
Satin Columns and Marble Entry do;
Rich Velvet Bordering do;
Parlor, Chamber and Hall Satin do;
With a beautiful selection of figured common Paper.
All of which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices. All of which he is changed to self at the most reduced prices.

Of Upholstery Goods he offers a choice assortment of splendid Satin Damasks, for Ottoman, Sofa and Chair Covers. Also—Hair Matresses, Feather Beds, and Venetian Blinds of the best quality and approved styles. He has engaged and brought with him, careful and attentive Young Men, we o will hang Paper in any part of the city, and attend faithfully to all orders entrustate his care.

det to his care.

The public are respectfully invited to examine his fee 21° d wtf MPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS, -- Clark's Patent Smut and MILL OWNERS,—Clark's Patent Smut and Screening Machine, Patented March 20th, 1844.—This machine has never been equalled for cleaning all kinds of small grain from Smut, Cheat, Whitecaps, and all other impurities, and especially for removing the Fungus or Velvet from the end of the Grain. gus or verver from the end of the Grain.

This machine is recommended to the public, with full confidence as being the best machine yet invented, for the purposes before mentioned, it being perfect in one point in which Young's, (the best and most popular machine now in use) is simost entirely deficient, namely the Scouring of representation of the Property of the

The subscribers having purchased the right of the

BLANK, ACCOUNT, AND MEMOow on hand a very complete assortment of looks. They consist in part of,
IN FULL BINDING, 124 do do Corners; do Plain Sheep—several qualities do various sizes and qualities; Do do do Plain Sheep—several qualiti.

Miniature do do various sizes and qualities;
In half Binding.

Cap Ledgers, Day Books &c., Half Russia;
do do Half Sheep; all qualit

do do Half Sheep; au quantues and styles of binding material; arto Ledgers, Journals, Day Books &c., in great Quarto Ledgers, Journais, Day Doors and Qual-variety.

Memorandum Books of all sizes, shapes and qual-ties; bound in Paper, Sheep, Morocco, &c. &c.

Merchants and others in want of any description of Account or Memorandum Books, are invited to exam-Those mirchasing at wholesale will find our prices satisfactory,

W B, SMITH & CO... feb 20 6tw-d No. 56 Main street, east side. MPROVED LAND OIL. Country Mer-chants can procure supplies of Improved Lard Oil with the gum extracted, that wish John ag well and onger than Sperm, in excellent shipping order.

, in excellent shipping order.

THOMAS EMERICA



OR THE PILES, .- Universal Com-ARY has been introduced, the most gratifying intelligence of its excellent effects have been received by the proprietor. In hundreds of instances it has triumphed over cases which were deemed incurable.

READ THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE CASES.

poor, and 1 am now in better neath than 1 have been for years.

A gentleman who had long been subjected to Piles, suffering intensely from their continuance, informed Mr. Mitchell, 265 Bowery, N. Y., that their complete removal was effected by the use of the Vegetable Electuary. This individual had tested all the celebrated external applications, each being attended with but very slight benefit. This internal Remedy, however, speedily manifested its happy adaptation for this complaint, and most satisfactorily convinced the sufferer that the high reputation which the Electuary has attained, is based solely upon the great and lasting benefits attendant upon its use. This certifies that I used Dr. Upham's Pile Electuary, more than a year ago, for Piles, of which complaint it cured me. I still use it when occasion requires, and prefer it to any other medicine to obviate costivenes, remove morbid accumulations in the stomach and bowels, and to purify the blood—and after having used a way warriety of medicines. I believe this to be superior

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Harness and Trunk Manu-factory, NO. 100 MAIN STREET,

mendation.—From every city, town and vil age where Dr. Upham's VEGETABLE PILE ELECTU ARY has been infroduced, the most gratifying intelli-

plaints gratis.

Price of the Electuary, One Dollar. The PRemember that the Electuary is an Internal Remedy, and not an external application, and sold ONLY at 195 Bowery, four doors above Spring street.

G. P. THOMAS.

Main street, between Third and Fourth, feb 27 d.w. Agent for Cincinnati, Ohio,

City of Dayton,
Montgomery Co, State of Ohio.
Subscribed and sworn to, before me, Justice of the
Peace, this 11th day of Feb., 1845.
EBENEZER FOWLER. cents.

Foster's Library Miscellanies, with index. 12 mo. Testimony of three highly creditable citizens of \$1,50.
Foster's Essays on Christian Morals, 18 mo. 50 cts.
Hooker's Complete Works. Edited by Keble. 2 vol. A. L. STOUT, J. B. H. DODSON, HENRY R. SMITH. Heman's Complete Works, illustrated with 10 plates 2 vols. \$2,50.

Fresentius' Chemical Analysis, by Bullock, 12 mo. \$1.

Parnell's Chemistry applied to the Arts, 8 vo, illustrated. \$1.

M. W. DERBY & Co.,

mar 4 Booksellers and Publishers 113 Main st. The true and genuine "Wistar's Balsam of Wild herry" is sold at established agencies in all parts of the Cherry" is sold at established agencies in the public States.

Sold in Cincinnation the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts, by

General Agents for the Western States.

For sale in Indianapolis, by

TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

United States.
Sold in Cincinnation the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts, by

General Agents for the Western States.
For sale in Indianapolis, by

TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
Sign of the Golden Mortar,
mar 4 w3in Opposite the Washington Hall.

R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College,
S. E. Corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati,
O. is devoted exclusively to the instruction of Gentlemen in the Theory and Practice of Managing Husiness,
Keeping Double Entry Books, &c. &c., upon Scientific Business.

Notice—This institution is so conducted as to enable Gentlemen to commence those studies at any time, and that, too, without any inconvenience, either to themselves or any one eise, II—although a regular class will be formed during the first week in January,
March, May, July, September and November, annually feb 10

Spring Style of Hats.—Weare now getting up "Leary's" ashlon for Hats this spring, and will have a few ready for sale on Saturday afternoon, 8th inst.

H. F. DAVIS & Cid, mar 4

Booksellers and Publishers 113 Main st.

ETTERS FROM PHISON, % and Philoson, % and publishe as led building in the fine will be fine my will be his Die selection of the fine Hats.—States of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of the subject of the subject of the will be his Die selection of the subject of t

By this time, our fate probably is scaled.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill, after being amended so as to make provision for the repairing and furnishing the President's Creek on the corner of Third and Lock its, and is now prepared to furnish and saw for thers, all kinds of the same account for the repairing and furnishing the President's Creek on the corner of Third and Lock its, and is now prepared to furnish and saw for thers, all kinds of the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the same account for the repairing and furnish and saw for the repairing account for the repairing and furnish for the rep By this time, our fate probably is scaled. house, some \$8000 for the expenses of the Magnetic Telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, the current year till next February;

prepared to furnish and saw 1 1005, an almost Veneers, Venetic Telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, the current year till next February;

ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair ALSO—On hand and f netic Telegraph between Washington and Baland also in other particulars, was passed.



The subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of spoods, which he will sell wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in the Eastern Cities. The attention of Country Merchants is particularly solicited from the fact, that you can find every thing you want in a country store, which will save you the tromble of picking up all over town, viz:

10 cases Fancy Prints;
5 do Kentucky Jeans;
5 do Satinets;
4 do Kerseys;
2 bales Red and White Flannel;
6 do Ticks;
4 do Canton Flannel;
5 cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;

5 cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
10 bales Black and White Wadding;
35 do 44 Sheetings Brown, Broad Cloths, Cas meres, Vestings, Shawis, Hosiery, &c.
50 cases Boots and Shoes;
50 do Hats and Caps;
200 Brass Clocks:

20 crates Queensware, &c. A. F. YORKE. 200 Brass Clocks; JAPANNED WARE MANUFACTORY

OHN R. BLACKEMORE wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Japan niged Waree, in all its various branches, and will be pleased to supply all those that need anything in his line. Grocer's Tea Cannisters, of various patterns and designs, always on hand, and for sale low. He has also fitted up his establishment to engue Grates and is now yreared here. lishment to enamel Grates, and is now prepared to exe-cute all orders in that line with despatch. You'll find him at the old stand, formerly occupied by Thomas V Blackemore, on Sixth street, 4 doors East of Plum Santhei

South side.

II-N. B.—Tinner's work done as usual.

jan 21 d. w2m

BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY, BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY,
North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main statement of the public in general, that will continue the above at the old stand, where the public in general, that will continue the above at the old stand, where the propared to make all kinds of Weighing Inc. sizents of a superior quality, and on the most mable terms, among which are the followings and the standard of the standard of

WILLIAM PETTIT, EXCHANGE BROKER AND PRODUCE DEALER, Has just opened an Exchange office, No. 55 Third street, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

Money Department.—Eastern and Western Draughts, Gold, (American and Foreign.) Silver, Bank Notes, (current and uncurrent,) bought and sold.

Produce Department.—Flour, Clover Seed, Bulk Pork, Roll Butter, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Genzeng & C. purchased. Roll Butter, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Genseng &c. purchased.

References:—Avery, Ogden & Co., Wm. Lippencott
& Son, J. K. Moorhead & Co., Atwood, Jones & Co., Dr.
Wm. H. Denny, Cash., Thos. M. Howe, Cash., N. Holmes
& Son.—Pittsburgh. Buzby & Bro., Jno. H. Brown &
Co., & Bingham Kinttle, Smith, Bagaley & Co., Thos.
R. Burch, Johnston & Co., Jos. C. Grubb, Shulze & Fox.—
Philadelphia. J. T. Smith & Co., J. & S. Stone, Lewis
Tappan, Jacob Vanwinkle—New York. Kernan & Stillinger, T. J. Carson & Go., Cassard & Co., A. C. Schaefger, I. Cruse, N. Harris & Son, Johnston & Lee-Baltimore. Kellys & Conyugham.—N, Orleans. Semmes,
Murray & Semmes—Washington. George Lowsy—
Georgetown. G. & A. Wells—Wellsville. Robertson
& Orr.—Steubenville. Crangle & Baileys—Wheeling:
Calvin Carpenter & Bro., Honry Lewis, Dr. Gamalie!
Bailey, James Gilmore—Cincinnati. E. Kinney & Co.
—Portsmouth. Paine and Lawrence—Madison. A.
B. Semple, S. J. M'Knight, E. T. Bainbridge—Louisville. Charles Semple, J. A. Bryan—St. Louis. Phineas Janney—Cumberland. J. H. Duncan, D. S. Knox,
Cash.—Brownsville.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

Of Boots ever of ered in Cincinnati

CHAPIN & CO. still continue to offer Boots at such LOW PRICES as to put it completely out of the power of any concern in the West to compete with them. It is a well known fact that they have been selling Boots for the last six months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this or any other Western city, and not withstanding the late abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell them, they will continue to go AHEAD, and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition. Below is given a fair specimen of their prices, and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

And member of the American Society of Dental Surgery.

and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

500 cases Thick Boots, from \$18 to \$21 per case;

300 do Kip do, at \$22 do;

100 do Boys do, from \$1 12\tau to 12\tau per pair;

50 do Youth's do, from \$5 to \$1 per pair;

50 do Youth's do, from \$5 to \$1 per pair;

55 do stout Calf, \$24 per case;

Shoes at the same low rates.

The public may rest assured that our Boots are a better article than has ever been offered in this city, and at prices as we have stated above. We intend to offer Boots and Shoes at small profits, and as far as possible deal upon an honorable plan, expecting by that means to retain the reputation we have already acquired of selling Boots lower than they can be purchased in the East, and delivered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.,

L. CHAPIN & Co.,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

get 15 dw Broadway opposite Lower Market st.

Acoust. Feb'y 22.—Mr. Huntington closed his speech on the 22d, in opposition to annexation, chiefly on grounds of expediency. We did not need it—and the measure would be hostile to the peace of the country. He was followed by Mesers. Dickinson and Ashley in support of the joint resolution. By tacit understanding, the Globe says, the question was to be taken on the following Wednesday. If so, yesterday, the question was decided.

[The compositor made us say precisely the opposite from what we intended yesterday.—We wrote, "Our first impression (in segard to annexation by joint resolution) would most likely provement." The printer made us likely provement." The printer made us solution would not likely, "&c.]

By this time, our fate probably is sealed.



ALSO—On mand and to state at the most reasonable terms.

From the Battimore American.

Washington, February 21, 1845.

There is a great and general anxiety upon the Texas question in the Senate. The Loco-Foco Senators are uniting either to support the Resolutions from the House or the Bill offered by Mr. Benton, and which he has proposed to move as a substitute. It is certain that Mr. Foster of Tenn. and Mr. Henderson of Miss., will give their votes to the Resolutions of the House, and I regret to hear it rumored that Mr. Merrick is ready to vote for either of the measures before the Senate. These three votes are the only Whig votes that can be obtained for annexation by an act of Congress.

With all the Loco Foco Senators voting for annexation, and these three Whigs, it is certain to prevail. Mr. Tappan, however, is considered as inflexible, and it may be that both he and his colleague will obey instructions as well as inclinations, and vote with their State. The close vote and doubtful result, the importance of the subject and the few days left to act upon it, give intense interest to the question. Mr. Pearce of Md., has been some days absent from the city. He is said to be detained at home by severe indisposition in his family.

Jno. M. Botts has been re-nominated for Congress, by the Whigs of the Richmond district. Virginia.

The House of Delegates, Md., has rejected by a vote of 41 to 33, a bill for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumber.

by a vote of 41 to 33, a bill for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland.

CHURCH ORGANS.—MR. KOEHNKE continues the manufacture of Parlor and Church Organs, at his Factory at the head of Sycamore street. To show the estimation in which his Organs are held, the following certificate is subjoined in relation to one has recently erected for the Episcopal Church at Marietta.

"We the undersigned, the Organist and Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Marietta, do cordially recommend to the public generally, Mr. John Koehnke's build of Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, No. 92 Main st, east side, opp. to Trust Co. Bank.

This is to certify that Perry J. Moore-exhibited at the Seventh Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, two Hydrants which were adjudged to be very fine specimens of workmanship, of excellent finish and design, and entitled to a certificate of superiority.

In testimony whereof this certificate in awarded. Given under our hands this 22d day of July, 1844.

Thes. G. Sheffer, Sec'y. JNO. P. FOOTE, Pres. 1900 1-W-dly

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

THE subscribers have now on hand an assortment of the above celebrated COOKING STOVES, and feel confident they can supply persons wishing to buy Cooking Stoves, at Wholesale or Retail, with the most perfect article in the Western country. It possesses all the advantages of any other STOVE new in use, with at least one-third more oven, which is heated with perfect uniformity, in every part. There are flues in the oven so e constructed, as to carry off the steam arising from the cooking of various kinds of Meats, into the pipe, thereby preventing the mixture of flavors. The economy, convenience, and despatch, in all the operations of Cooking render this Stove decidedly the most preferable to my other ever offered to the public.

For the operation of this Stove, we respectfully for the following persons having it in use the following have been decidedly the most preferable to my other than Draw Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moors, R F Donogh, Dr Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Camerson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Pamer, Weatherby and Young, Robert H. Moorhead, David T Disney, Wm. Kraus, C Openheimer, S McGeichin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, Alphonzo Taft, John T Brooke, Nelson Norris, David Gwynne, Edgar M Gregory, Chas E Morse, John Sharp, A Cautter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Madeira, W T Jones, M F McClure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lupton, Wm Woods, R McMore, J D Carpenter, Miss Harts, — Decamp, John Kugler, — Cullu

rsall House.

ANDREWS, HAVEN & Co.

No 14 Columbia street, bet Main and Sycamore
oct 10 6m-d&w

DENTAL OPERATIONS,.-Those who may need the services of a Dentist will take no lice of the following:

FILLING TEETH. The subscriber will refer to front teeth in this city, filled by himself nearly fifteen years since. He is confident that with ordinary health and a proper regard to cleanliness, the human teeth can be preserved during life.

INSERTING TEETH. His facilities for operating in this department, as well as his long experience, enables him to operate with great accuracy and permanency. His charges are as low as any other dentist's for the same kind of work. He will insert teeth at the lowest price advertised, and in the same manner, but he will neither warrant such operation, or advise it, for the gold must be either impure, or the quantity too small for strength and durability. His facilities fo

ity.

INSERTING BLOCK TEETH.

He manufactures Block Teeth with Artificial Gurr
and also single teeth. He is thereby enabled to adapt
the most perfect manner, both in form and shade.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION. the most perfect manner, out in the second of the Port Man.

To THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

He keeps on hand constantly, and manufactures to order, Incorruptible Teeth in all of their variety, which he will sell at low prices.

He also keeps Abbey's (successor to Balls) Gold and Tin Foil. Nothing need be said in praise of this article, as it is celebrated for its superiority over all other manufactured in the United States.

His office and residence is on the South side of 8th street, 3 doors West of Walnut.

H. CRANE, D. D. S.

And member of the American Society of Dental Survey of the street of the street of the American Society of Dental Survey of the street of the s

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS -- COMMON BARTHEN AND GLARHWARE Selected forthe Country Trade. Consisting in part of—Bine Edged Plates, Dishes and Bakers, Plain white do do do, Printed Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams, Dipped and plain white Bowls and Pitchers, Plain and Press'd Glass Tumblers, Press'd Saucers, Plates and Dishes, &cc., &cc.

Saucers, Plates and Dishes, occ., cc.

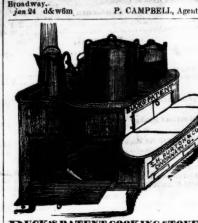
—ALSO—

Just received a few packages new and fashionable styles of fine White Granite and Printed Dining and Tea Ware, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cincinnati prices: Call and see before you purchase else where, oct 29 west side Main, bet'n 7th and 8th.

Dr. SWRYN's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Is the Original and only genuine preparation from this valuable tree, and has proved to far excell all other remedies ever yet discovered, for diseases of the Bresst and Laugs, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, from the abuse of Calomei and other causes. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the virtues of Doctors Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, have been declared to the world. The original article is only prepared by Dr.

Swayne's Swayne, Swayne,



CHURCH ORGANS.—MR. KOEHNKE continues the manufacture of Parlor and Church to transport times the manufacture of Parlor and Church to transport the estimation in which his transport of the part of the parlor of the has recently excelled for the Spiscopal Church at Marietta.

"We the undersigned, the Organist and Vestry of St. Like's Church, Marietta, do cordially recommend to the control of the has recently received for the Spiscopal Church at Marietta.

"We the undersigned, the Organist and Vestry of St. Like's Church, Marietta, do cordially recommend with the control of the control o

Marshall House.

In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the subscribers are manufacturing Premium Cooking Stoves, Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Cannon, Six Plate, and all the varieties of Stoves sold in this market, together with a full assortment of Parlor Grates, of splendid patterns. Also, Hollow Ware Castings, of every description, which they offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

S. H. BURTON & CO., Nos 6 and 7 Columbia st., bet'n Main & Walnut sts. jan 25 1yd-w

At the sign of Buck's Stove.

Jan 25 1yd-w At the sign of Buck's Stove.

WASHINGTON IRON FOUNDERY.

J. BEVAN & CO., Proprietors of the Washing ington Iron Foundery, corner of Vine and Centre Sis. Cincinnati, would inform their friends and Centre Sis. Cincinnati, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to be rish Grist and Saw Mill Castings, Carding and Ordion Machine do.; Gearing for horse powers. Paccock's, Sloop, and other most approved Plough. Stings, Lard Plates and Kettles, Sistery Toylor and Stings, Lard Plates and Kettles, Sistery Toylor and Grates, Attic Ornaments, Fan Mill rens. The stings lard Plates and Kettles, Sistery Toylor and Grates, Attic Ornaments, Fan Mill rens. The stings lard for in their line.

Having associated with them Messrs. James Todd and Alexander Scott, for the purpose of carrying on the Finishing Business under the name of Bevan, Scott & Co.; and having purchased the Engine Shop and Fixtures of Messrs. James Wilson & Co., corner of Seventh and Smith sts., we are prepared to furnish Cotton, Hay, Lard, Tobacco, Cider, and Fuller's Press Screws; Engines for Saw Mills, and other purposes; Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, with other Mill Works generally; also, Stratus's Patent Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, made and repaired. Also, Corn Shellers and Corn Crushers, of the most approved patterns, with any other kinds of Machinery built to order, that might be called for in our line.

All of which we will warrant as to materials and workmanship, equal to any done in the city.

feb 20-daw-1y

THE COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,—(FIRE AND MARINE.)—Capital
300,000; \$140,000 paid in.
DIRECTORS.

Joel Buttles, N. H. Swayne,
Moses Jewett, Anthony S. Chew,
Demas Adams,—— Dodridge,
Justin Morrison,—— Comstock,
Horatio G. Phillips,—William Miner,
E. P. Drake,—— Prentis Dow,
WILLIAM MINER, President.

A. S. Chew, Secretary.

A. S. CHEW, Secretary.

As Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am prepared to take Risks against loss by Fire, upon buildings and other property. Also, Marine Risks upon-the Western Waters, and by Canal or Sea, to and from the Eastern cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamboats, Engines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the following scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have expired without loss to the Commany, viz:

Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have expired without loss to the Company, viz;
SCALE OF RETURN PREMIUMS.
On all Single Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department.
On GROSS ANNUAL Premiums from \$500 to \$2,000,
On GROSS ANNUAL Premiums amounting to \$2,000 and upwards,
All persons insured in this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever.

The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All losses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city.

JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent,
Office on Main st., bet'n Front and Water,
jan 21 lyd&w Cincinnati, O.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.

Improve D Lard of Cincinnati, O.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.

ARD OIL for sale wholesale and retail by Thoma

Emery, Sycamore street, near Eighth.

The following certificates attest the quality of the Oil.

"We have used Lard Oil manufactured by several individuals in this city, and have found none so uniformly good, as that made by Thomas Emery at his establishment near the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sis. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it burns with a clear steady light, and does not gum in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray,
D. Waterman,
D. B. Sterritt,
G.R. Hand,
Geo. McCullough,
Albro & Lewis, for Machinery.

C. Febiger for both.

"I have not sufficiently tested the different specimens of Lard Oil to state which is best, but have used, Mr. Emery's manufacture for some months and find it quite equal to Sperm Oil that I had used for years.

SAMIHIT. LEWIS: P

Emery's manufacture for some months and find it quite equal to Sperm Oil that I had used for years.

"My knowledge in regard to the Oil made by Mr. Emery is very similar to the above, as expressed by Mr. Lewis. I cannot discover any inferiority at this season of the year to the best sperm.

C. DONALDSON."

RED ONIONS, -20 bbls. Red Onions, for sale JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

135

LD Eyes made Young, and Weak Eyes made Strong, by the use of Glasses so formed as to suit the defects of the eye.

The subscribers have this dly received a large assortment of English and French Glasses of a superior quality to any heretofore in use in this City, and comprising every formed Glass now in use. Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine our assortment of Spectacles before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing and re-fitting Glasses.

OWEN & CARLEY,
jan 20 d-w6m

theman of this City, whose veracity, no one who knows him, will, for one instant doubt.

Dr. J. Whitte:

Dear Sir:—In the years 1837 and 1838, while operating as a Surveyor in a new County, I was much afflicted with bilious fever, and in consequence, took a large amount of different medicines, with the hopes of effecting a cure; but found no permanent relief till I retired to a County less afflicted with bilious disease. I then got rid of the fever. But there still remained, in my system, the dregs; either of the disease, or of the medicines I had taken; which appeared to me, to clog the motion of the muscles, and prevent the activity with which they formerly acted. A fact I could discover in most kinds of athletic exercise.

This continued till the summer of 1841, when I got hold of a bottle of your Elixir, which I took, according to the directions accompanying the bottle, and in a short time experienced an emission of unpleasant matter from the pores of the skin. My shirts became exceedingly yellow, and in the course of one or two days, would smell very disagreeable; so much so, that my wife insisted, "that I must quit using the Elixir." However, I continued its use for about three or four weeks, when I found the emissions less offensive, and consequently quit using it. Since then I have been very hardy, and think I am now entirely free from the foreign matter which appeared to have been lodged in my system.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

DAVID QUINN.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30th 1844.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30th, 1844.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

No. 232 Main Street,

Retween Fifth and Sizth wast side

CIN CINN ATI

Importers of Shoe Thread, and Findings in general.

Constantly on hand a general assortment of Murocco,
Kid, Lining, Binding, and all kinds of Leather.

ALSO—A good assortment of custom made Boots
and Shoes.

Low for Cash.

feb 6 d-wly

Mathematical, Optical and Astro
Mathematical Industry Works

Make Market Street.

Ely and Campbell, nomical Instrument Maker. As lately established himself in this city, and of a struments of his make he warrants to be equal to the scientific public. All instruments of his make he warrants to be equal to the cest imported once, and his prices will be the same with those of European artists. His operative rooms are to be found on the south-east corner of Main and Fifth sts, nutrance on Fifth. He has on hand now an assortment of Daguercetypes and other instruments, which he often at low rates for sale.

MORE five Oysters in the Shell at 15 cents per dezen. Call soon or they die—at EASTON'S Oyster House, feb 15 Corner of Court and Main.

EASTON'S

EATING AND COFFE-HOUSE,

Corner of Court and Main,

Basement of the Clerk's Office.

CINCINNATI, O. June 6, 184

Bill of Prices.

Bill of Prices.

Oysters as you like them.
Soups of all kinds, per bowl, 10 cents.
Steaks of all kinds, 10 "
Ham and Eggs, 10 to 4 cents each.
Roast Pig, Beef and Pork, per plate, 10c.
Boiled Corned Beef and Ham " 10c.
Broiled Chickens, from 18 to 25 cents.
Pork and Beans, 12 cents.
Pork and Beans, 12 cents.
Cold Snacks, 6 cents.
Fish of all kinds, fresh or salt, from 12 to 25 cents per plate.

plate. Pres, Cares, Custards, and Cheese, as may be ordered. rest Comes, Unstards, and Cheese, as m from 3 to 10 cents.

Fea, Coffee and Chocolate, per cup, 5c. Lemonade, Soda and Spruce Beer, 5c. Day Boarders, \$1.75 per week, in adv. Meals at all hours, 20 cents.

PNo Liquors or Gambling at this House. Gentlemen, please call for what you want, it will be turnished with pleasure and despatch, at prices cor-responding with the above rates. E. EASTON. N. B.—If you think this House worthy of patronage, please show this to your friend.

THIS highly popular Medicine is Compounded of Extracts of Liverwort, Hoarhound, Wild Cherry-Iceland Moss, Elecampane, and a variety of other vegetable ingredients, all of which are highly appreciated by the Medical Profession for Pulmonary complaints.

An invaluable medicine for severe Colds, long standing Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Catarth, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty in Expectoration, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, all Pulmonary Diseases and Consumption in its first stages.

This Balsam is not recommended as an infallible cure for Consumption in every stage of the disease; but it is offered as a highly valuable remedy for that most fatal disease in its most incipient stage. For Difficulty in Expectoration, severe Colds, and long standing Coughs, it will invariably prove an infallible cure. For Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, the Expectorant Balsam will be found to be an efficacious remedy—for Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough, its remedial virtues have never been surpassed.

The Expectorant Balsam has a decided advantage over most other medicines for Pulmonary Diseases, in being agreeable to the taste and perfectly safe.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. C. EMERY & Co., at the Good Samaritan Medical Depot, No. 3, West Fourth street, General Agents for the Western and South Western States.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30th, 1844.

In other cases, all the secretory and exserctory functions of the system are silently but effectually aroused to action, when, instead of the cadayerous, consumptive look, a clear skin and healthy appearance, elastic city and strength of body and mind, cases, and nature, in all her bythe and healthy, sesumes her empire again, in all the bythe and healthy, sesumes her empire again, in all the bythe and healthy, sesumes her empire again, and working parts are public turnified by the middle and the publishes none but from the manufacture of the satonishing curse performed by his remedies and advice, but he publishes none but from the property of the set of the satonishing curse performed by his remedies and advice, but he publishes none but from the property of the set of the

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WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. V. HORTON, having resumed the Watch and Clock Repairing business, can hereafter be found on the West side of Main, 3 doors below Fourth, where on the West side of Main, 3 doors below Fourth, where he will be happy to wait upon his old friends and the public generally. He flatters himself that 20 years' experience in his business, nearly half of which has been spent in this city, warrants him in looking for a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, will be repaired on the lowest terms, and warranted.

Fly and Campbell,

AVING taken the Store formerly occupied by S. C.

PARKHURST, for the purpose of doing a Seed and
general Commission business. They are now prepared
to furnish, either at wholesale or retail, the seeds of
every variety of vegetable cultivated in this section of the
Union, comprising early and late varieties of Peas and
Beaus, Beets, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Celery,
Cucumbers, Lettuces, Melons, Onions, Parsnips, Radish
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kinds, comprising Canary, Hemp, Millet, Rape and Maw
seeds.

kinds, comprising Canary, Hemp, Allier, Neys and seeds.

Country Merchants can be supplied with boxes on Commission, of any size, comprising a complete assortment of the best Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, and neatly put up in small packages for retail, with printed directions on each package, and labelled, &c. Agricultural implements, such as Ploughs, Cultivators Scythes, Rakes, &c., of the most approved construction for this market, constantly on hand, at manufacturers prices.

Scythes, Rakes, &c., of the most approved construction for this market, constantly on hand, at manufacturers' prices.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees—particular arrangements have been made with both Eastern and Western Nurserymen, to furnish all kinds of Fruit Trees—as Apples, Calones, &c., of the beat kind now cultivated. Pamphlet catalogues with directions for their management so as to obviste the attacks of insects, supplied gratis.

Cash paid for Clover, Timothy and Blue Grass Seed, Black Locust Seed, Mustard Seed, Beans, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, and all kinds of Western Produce, at the highest market price.

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This Plaster has been prepared with great care, and it, recommended to be the best Strengthening Plaster eve invented, and the most sure and effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Fellons, Pain of Weakness in the Back, Bowels, Chest, Side and Loins; Liver Complaints, Coughs, Nervous Affections, &c.

This Plaster has been Medicated so as to meet many of the defects in others; and the universal approbation of all who have used it; and its remarkable effects in many cases of long standing, which had baffied the power and virtue of other plasters, establish, beyond all doubt, its superiority over every other plasters will be happily surprised at the beaefit in affords. These predisposed to Liver Complaints should never be without one. Their excellence will be appreciated by all who give them trial.

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STRAUH'S FLAME-ENCIRCLED OVEN COOKING STOVE.

THE above cut is a longitudinst, vertical section,—
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which is constructed on truly philosophical principies,
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This remarkable Stove is manufactured at the Washing,
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"This is to certify that we have used Mr. Straub's new
"Flame Encircled Oven" Cooking Stove; we are per-"Flame Encircled Oven" Cooking Stove; we are perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the best and most perfect cooking apparatus for baking, roasting, &c. with little wood, we have ever seen. It is certainly superious according to the cooking of the cooking with the cooking was a superious according to the cooking with the cooking was a superious according to the cooking with the cooking was a superious according to the cooking with the cooking was a superious according to the cooking with the cooking was a superious according to the cooking with the cooking was a superious according to the cooking was a superious w

rior to any now in use:
Wm. Graham, John, near Third.
J. D. Caldwell, George street.
E. Fosdick, John st.
H. Brown, Hotel, corner of Broadway and Second.
Maria Shields, Harrison st. Thomas Benedict, Vine st. Maria Blakely, boarding house, Vine st."

Weakness in the Back, Bowels, Chest, Side and Loins; Liver Complaints, Coughs, Nervous Affections, &cc.

This Plaster has been Medicated so as to meet many of the defects in others; and the universal approbation of all who have used it; and its remarkable effects in many cases of long standing, which had baffled the power and virtue of other plasters, establish, beyond all doubt, its superiority over every other plaster now in use. Any person wearing one of these Plasters will be happity surprised at the beaefit ii affords. These predisposed to Liver Complaints should never be without one. Their case will be appreciated by all who give them a trial.

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References:—J. Seymour, City Fire Engineer; M. Greenwood and F. Lawson, Cincinnati.
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